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A Regional Correction & Intake Service Center Upper Savannah Region South Carolina

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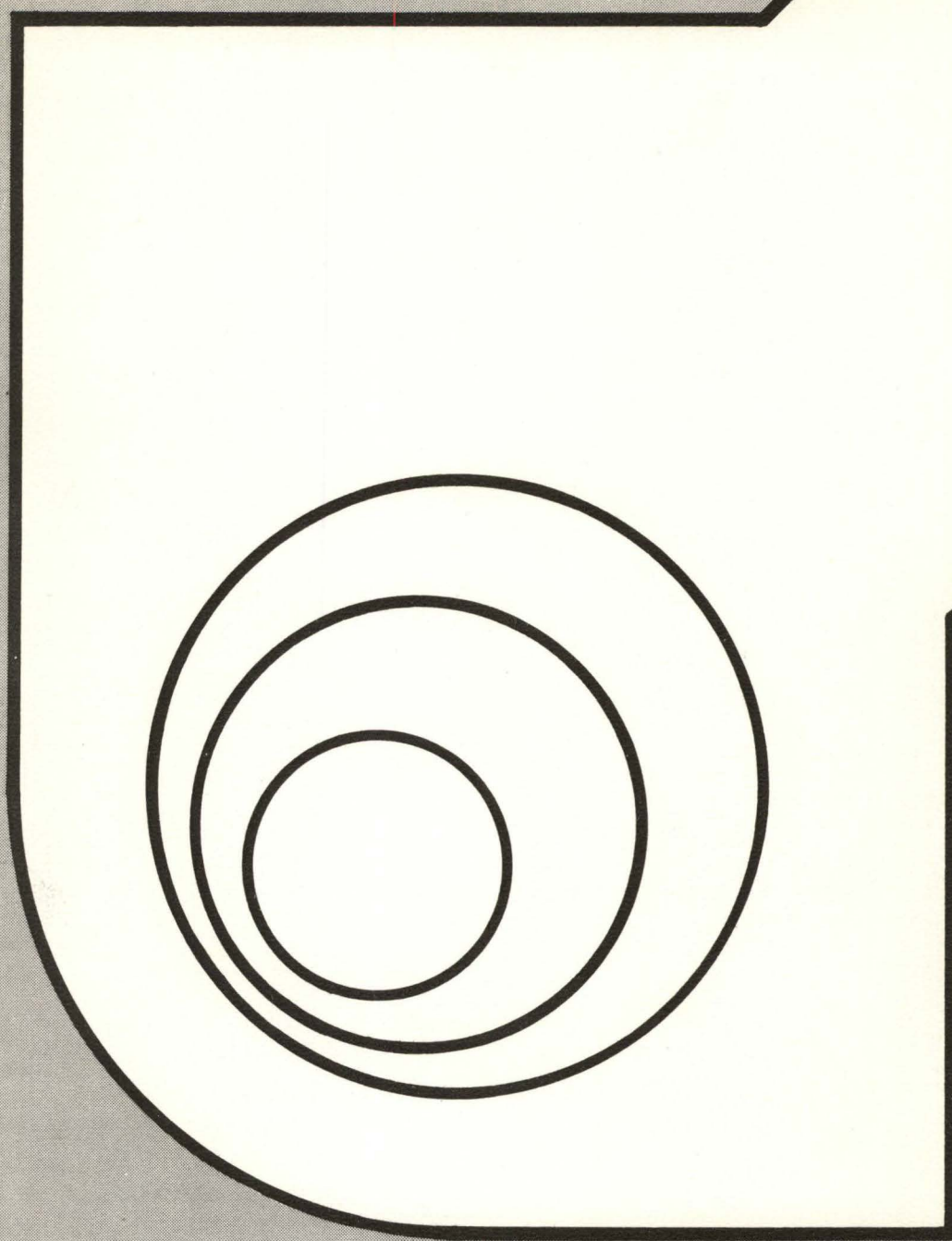
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A REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL & INTAKE SERVICE CENTER
UPPER SAVANNAH REGION SOUTH CAROLINA

A sixth-year terminal project
submitted to the faculty of Clemson
University College of Architecture
as partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE

Thompson E. Penney
May 1974

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To my wife for her untiring devotion,
love, and support.

To my parents for their sustaining
encouragement and confidence.

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KENNETH CARPENTER
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INTRODUCTION

"If the city slum is the high school of crime, prison is the university and a colossally expensive one, at that."

Ronald L. Goldfarb

Recently, there has been much attention brought to the subject of the penal system in the United States. Most prisons in their present state accomplish the opposite of what they are intended to do. They are oppressive punishment centers which breed crime rather than prevent or cure it. There is obviously a deep-rooted problem with the penal system, and the architecture which houses the system is merely a concrete expression of the philosophy of the penal system.

There are many varied advances being made in the field of corrections with respect to rehabilitation. But in order for these advances to be transformed into an effective system, they must occur within an architecture that is sympathetic to the means and ends of the systems housed within it. The architecture must strengthen the philosophy of the corrections department, not be an obstacle in the path toward rehabilitation.

The tremendous advances made in the South Carolina Department of Corrections are the results of the efforts of William Leeke, Director of the Department of Corrections, and the National Clearinghouse for Correctional Programming and Architecture at the University of Illinois. These efforts have partially resulted in a master plan for corrections in South Carolina.

This terminal project is the development and design of a regional correctional center and intake service center for the Upper Savannah Region of South Carolina. It is based on data provided in the South Carolina Adult Corrections Study and its accompanying implementation study.

HISTORY OF PRISON ARCHITECTURE

"Out of the realization that the old ways were unacceptable there emerged the prison, a place for artificial banishment, or civic death."

National Advisory Commission on
Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

Man has always felt the need to protect himself and his society from deviants. The ways in which he has dealt with criminal offenders constitute a long and painful chapter in the history of man. In primitive societies, each individual dealt with the wrongs done him or his family in his own way, usually motivated by ideas of revenge, retaliation, or compensation for loss of property.

If defined as a place where persons are kept involuntarily by some constituted authority for any length of time, prisons have been in existence throughout history, and no meaningful date can be accurately set for their beginning.¹

Incarceration, in early times, was merely a prelude to execution, banishment, or other various forms of punishment, rather than a method for punishment or improvement of the criminal.² However, forced labor on public works, which would have required detention of the workers, has been dated to Roman times. As early as the fourteenth century, though, incarceration appears as a form of punishment for minor offenses.³

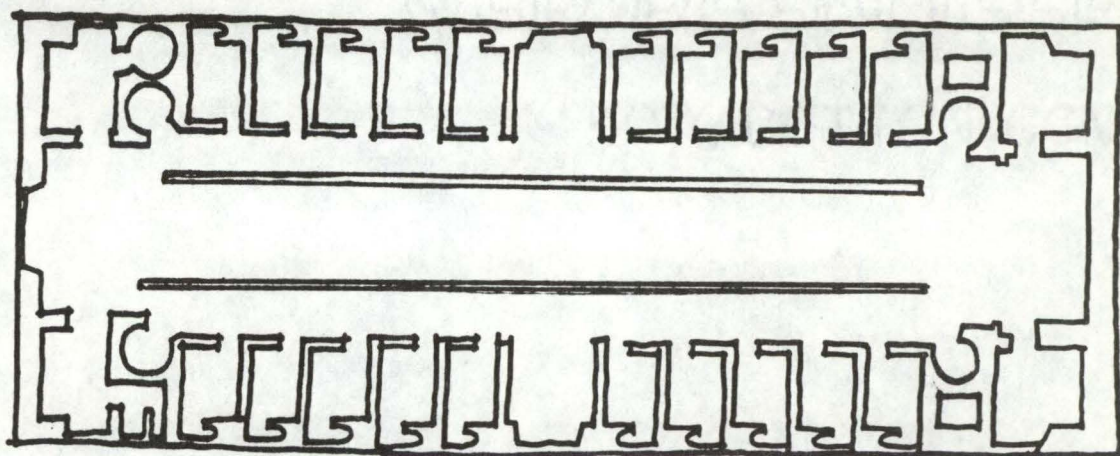
The earliest forms of prison "architecture" were crude structures ranging from cages within a fortress, castle, or cellar; stone quarries; dungeons; and abutments of bridges. The characteristic common to all the varied forms of imprisonment was their substantial, secure nature. The well-known Bastille, a fortress built specifically for imprisonment, exemplifies this characteristic. Although known for its sinister reputations, it did allow a small amount of freedom and privileges.⁴

The answer of the sixteenth century to a less sanguinary incarceration of criminals was the workhouse or house of corrections, an institution whose foundation was the rehabilitative value of regular work and the formation of

"habits of industry."⁵

Although the principles behind these houses of correction differed greatly from its ancestors, the architecture in which it was housed was far from being significantly different from the past. However, there were a few which possessed either distinctive architecture or methods of treatment. One such house of correction was the famous Casa di Correzione, established in the Hospice of San Michele in Rome in 1704. This facility is credited with the concept of cellular confinement in the modern sense.⁶

The architect of Casa di Correzione was Carlo Fontana. The design consisted of a rectangular arrangement of 30 outside cells on three tiers with balconies on each level. Each cell consisted of a mattress, a latrine, an outside window, and a solid door with a small observation hole in it that opened to the balcony. These cells faced a large center hall which functioned as workroom, dining room, and chapel.



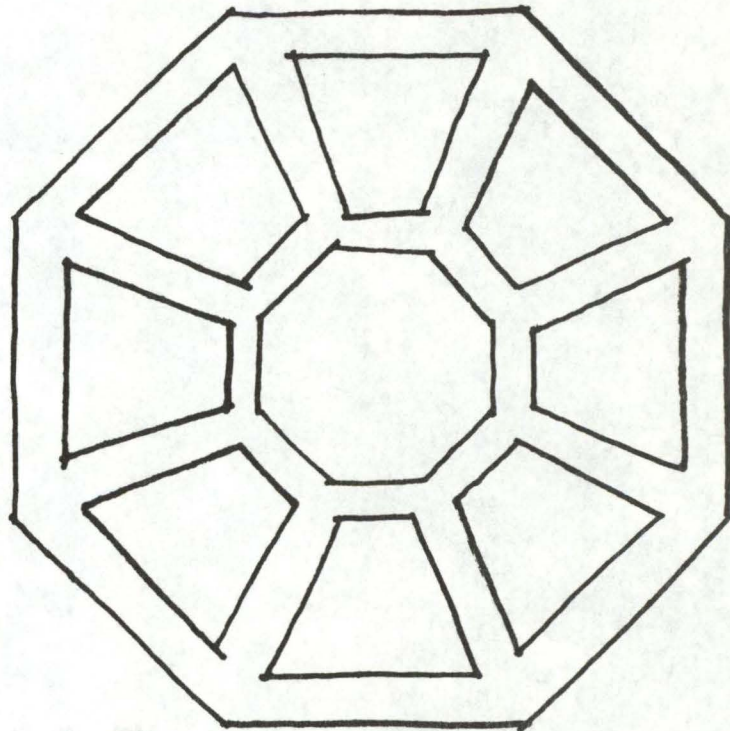
Casa di Correzione, San Michele 1704

In 1772, the Austrian government under the Empress Maria Theresa, in order to rectify the increasing problem of vagabonds, beggars, petty thieves, and criminals, began building a house of correction in Ghent. This house of correction was destined to be a remarkable step forward in the development of penal institutions. Although

Ghent's management principles were not new — isolation of prisoners at night; separation of the sexes, and separation of the same sex, according to categories based on age, degree of criminality, and length of sentence — their combination had never before been put into practice.⁷

According to Norman Johnston, "Architecturally, Ghent can be regarded as the first large-scale penal institution in which a conscious attempt was made to bring architecture to the aid of the treatment philosophy."⁸ The plan of Ghent was a large octagon formed by eight trapezoidal units. Each unit was completely self-contained to allow separation of prisoners by classification, as well as to facilitate construction in stages as funds were made available. Each unit, as well, had sleeping cells and workshops back to back.

The inner sides of the trapezoidal units formed an interior court, used for service facilities.



House of Correction, Ghent, 1772

Although there were a few prisons being constructed, such as those of Rome and Ghent, the majority of prisons during the period of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries were nothing more than torturous, oppressive places of detention. Most jails and prisons were nothing more than large rooms packed with offenders of all ages, sexes, and degrees of criminality. Even the sick were mixed with the presently healthy. There was no heat, openings without glass, insufficient quantities of water, no toilet facilities, and usually little food, especially for those without money. These conditions, along with terrible overcrowding and horrendous sanitary conditions, led to constant outbreaks of "jail fever" or typhus, which took many prisoners' lives.

"Little more was expected of the master builder of this early period than that they make prison rooms secure."⁹

In 1777, John Howard published his State of the Prisons, based on his extensive travels abroad. Howard did much for setting the scene for a reform movement in England against the shocking conditions of penal institutions. As well as the terrible health conditions, Howard was shocked by such corruptive practices as running prisons as a money-making venture, a practice that led to no concern for the prisoners or the physical condition of the prisoners' living quarters.

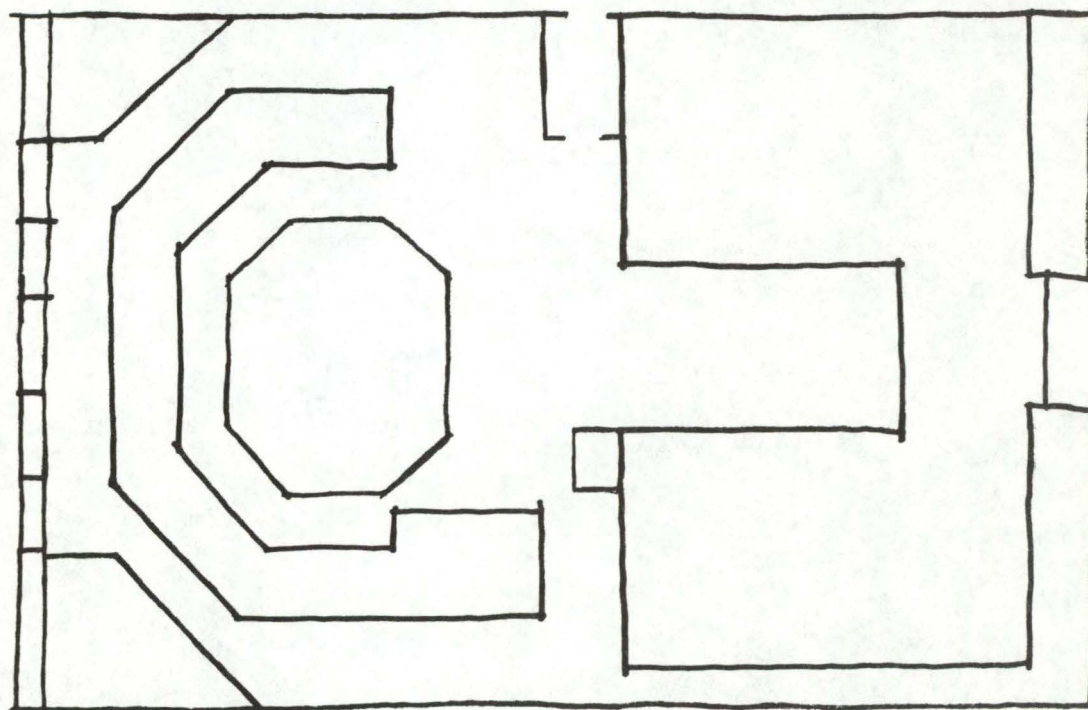
Following Howard's publication, there were great advances made in England for the betterment of the penal system. An elaborate system of prisoner classification soon occurred. Unseen inspections of prisons became frequent and became a standard for the future. Another important concern brought about during this period was for the health of the prisoners. When viewed relative to the medical knowledge of the times, the standards were raised considerably, giving the inmates toilets, "clean" water, baths, infirmaries, and proper ventilation.

Modern penal philosophy made great strides in America during this time. In 1787, a small group of Quakers and Free-Thinkers met in the home of Benjamin Franklin and listened to a paper by Dr. Benjamin Rush, father of American psychiatry. The Quakers are often credited as the foundation of modern penal philosophy in America. Dr. Rush described a new program for the treatment of criminals. He proposed classification of prisoners for housing,

a rational system of prison labor, indeterminate periods of punishment, and individualized treatment of convicts according to whether their crimes arose from passion, habit, or temptation.¹⁰

Rush's recommendation that treatment programs be oriented toward the problems underlying the crimes, rather than the crimes themselves, was not put into effect until some 150 years later. However, his plan for incarceration to replace capital and corporal punishment was established in the American penal colony philosophy in 1790.

As a direct product of the Quaker's efforts, the first American penitentiary (possibly the first one in the world) was established in Philadelphia in 1790 in the Walnut Street Jail, formerly a city jail. Here, for the first time in penological history, the use of imprisonment through cellular confinement as the usual method of combatting crime was permanently established.¹¹



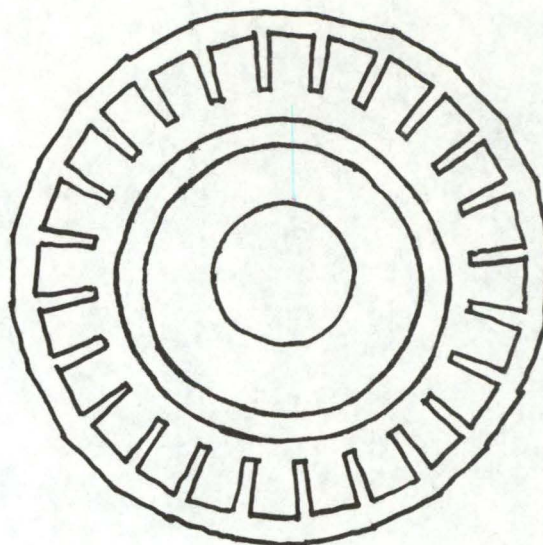
Walnut Street Jail, Philadelphia 1790

A new building was constructed in the yard of the old jail. The new cells constructed were very severe and in harmony with the harsh penal philosophy. The cells had no furniture and provided only that which was essential to existence. The walls were so thick that communication between prisoners was rendered impossible. There was one small window, out of reach of the prisoner, set in such a deep wall that it had little more effect than permitting a minimal amount of incidental lighting. These cells appear to have been used for disciplinary purposes, and most of the prisoners were housed in congregate cells. Although the architecture was quite ordinary, the Walnut Street Jail was used as a model in its early days.

Prison architecture soon began to evolve into a developmental process through five major categories of form. These five established categories are:

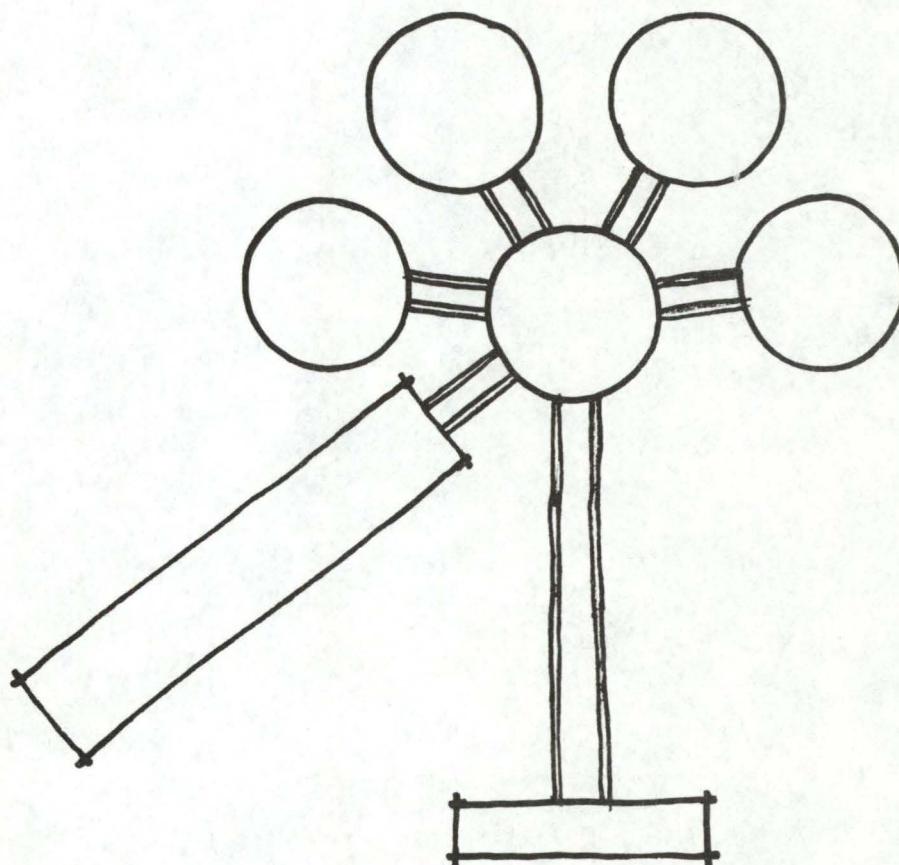
Circular
Radial
Rectangular
Telephone Pole
Community

The Circular and Polygonal Form. The most forceful advocate of this form is Jeremy Bentham's proposed "Panopticon," or "inspection house" prison. The inspiration of his circular proposal seems to be that of a Russian textile mill designed in such a way that all of the workers could be observed by a supervisor located in the center. The mill was designed by Samuel Bentham, his brother. The design of the prison, although never constructed, consisted of a very large circular building of several tiers of cast iron and glass containing the cells. It was to be heated in the winter and cooled in the summer by forcing air over ice and then directing it to the rooms through flues. Speaking tubes were to connect each room with the surveillance tower. The Panopticon prison was to prove to be very influential upon the design of prisons to come.



"Panopticon" Prison 1790

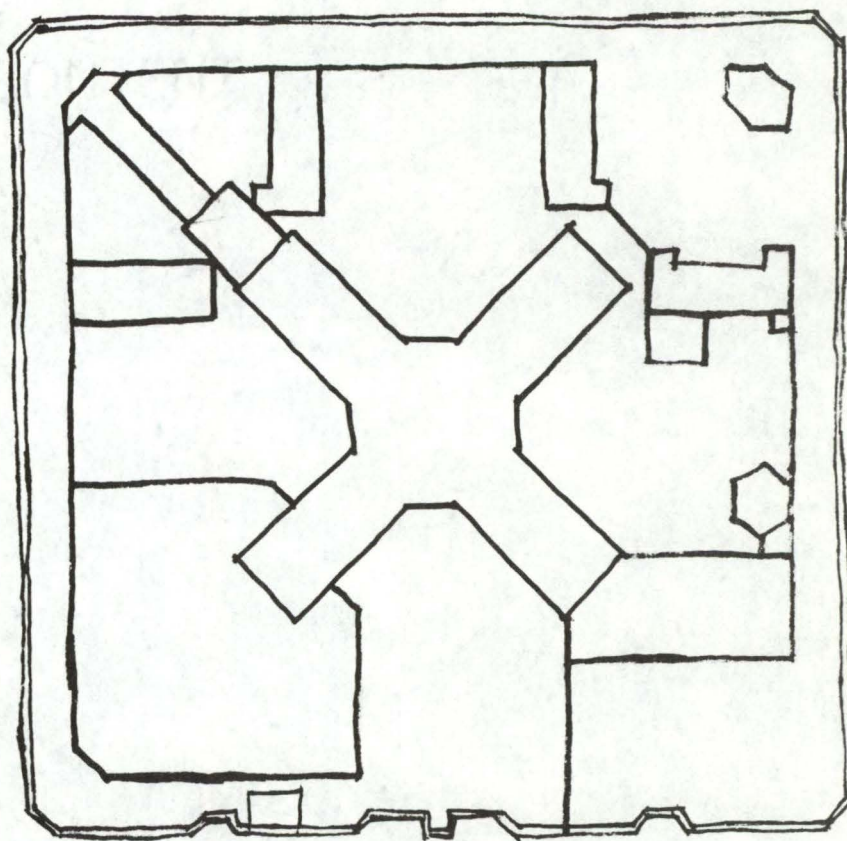
The New Illinois State Penitentiary at Stateville reflects the principles of Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon prison more than any other prison ever built. This is one of the largest cell houses in the United States, with a normal capacity of 3,250. The plan



New Illinois State Penitentiary, Stateville 1917-1918

originally was to have eight circular cell houses at the ends of narrow corridors radiating from the central, circular dining hall, but after four circular cell houses were built, the original plan was abandoned and a fifth cell house was constructed in the traditional rectangular form. Alfred Hopkins, in his Prisons and Prison Building, 1930, said that these cell houses were "the most awful receptacles of gloom which were ever devised and put together with good stone and brick and mortar."¹²

The Radial Form. The ancestor of the radial form was the cruciform. Its origin is credited to Joseph Furttenebach, who published works between 1628–1635, employing the cruciform. The credit of the development of the radial plan goes to William Blackburn, a friend and advisor of John Howard.¹³

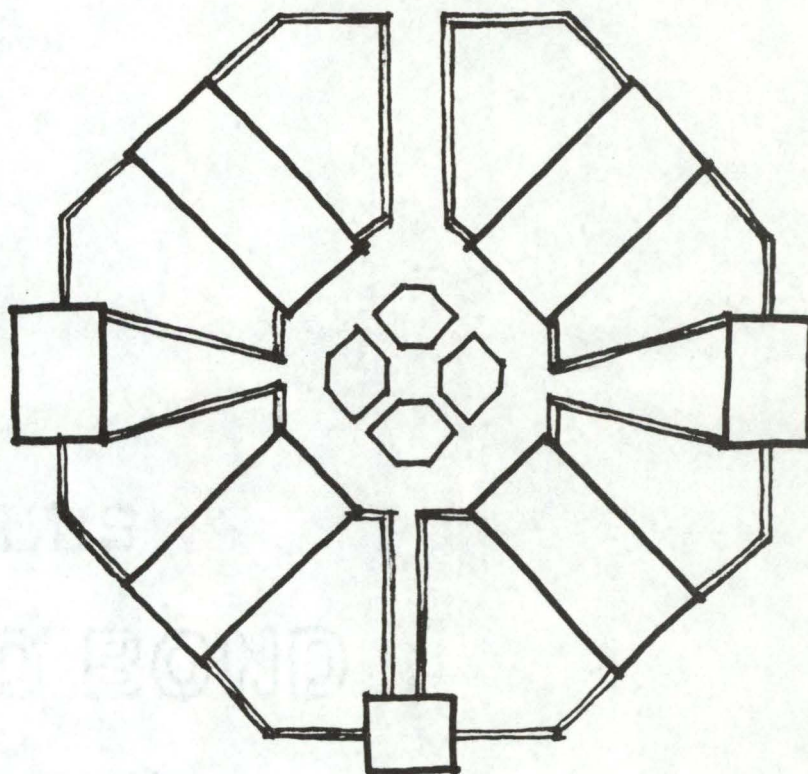


Suffolk County Jail, Ipswich 1784–1790

The first cruciform jail in Britain was Blackburn's Suffolk County Jail at Ipswich, started in 1784. This was the

first to offer visual inspection of corridors from a central vantage point.

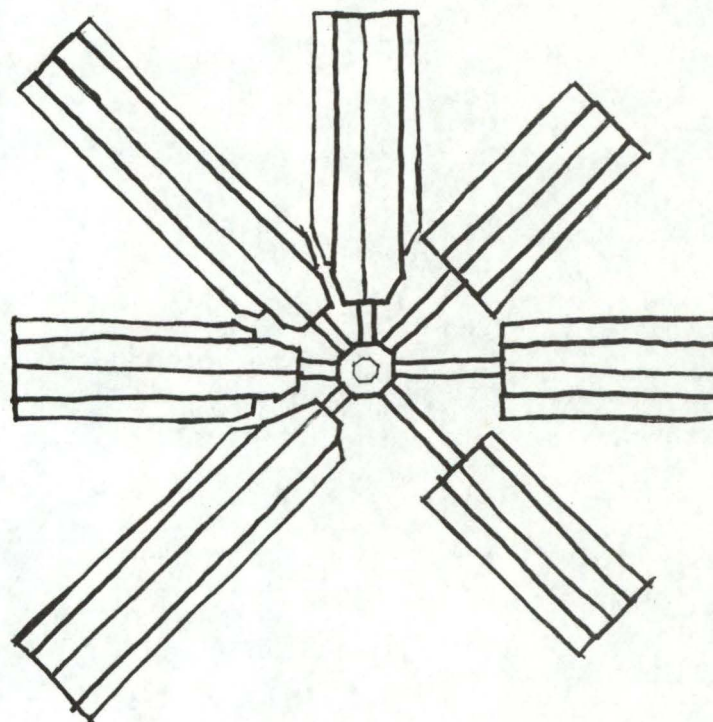
Most successive radiating structures differed from the Ipswich plan in that the center structure was detached from the radiating wings. This is illustrated by the Suffolk House of Corrections, Bury St. Edmunds, England. The development of the radial plan continued, and as it did the plans became more intricate and complicated.



Suffolk House of Corrections, Bury St. Edmunds, England
1803–1805

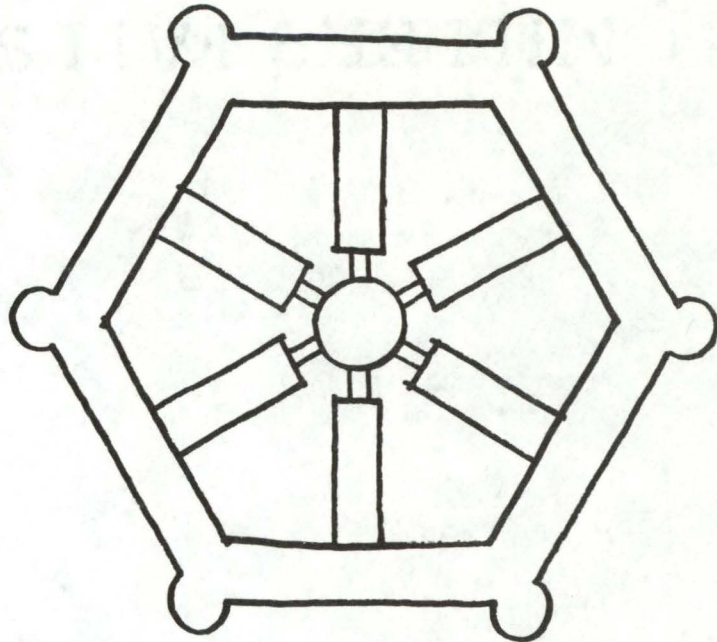
The Eastern Penitentiary, designed by a young English architect, John Haviland, was a further development of the radial plan. Spurred by the reform movements in the penal system by the Quakers, it embodied their concepts of reform. The Quakers believed total solitude to be the answer, and that isolation in itself would be punishment enough. Isolation had other advantages: time for reflection, protection for the naive from the hardened criminals, and prevention of plots, escapes, and attacks on the jailers.¹⁴

The cells of the Eastern Penitentiary, where prisoners remained the entire length of their sentence, were generous in size — 8 feet x 12 feet x 10 feet high — and contained heating, a water tap, and a toilet. This prison, called "Cherry Hill," is possibly the first "successful" large-scale prison.¹⁵



Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia 1821–1836

Another further development of the radial plan was that of the Petite Roquette Prison in Paris. It consisted of a radial wing plan circumscribed by a hexagon, thus forming six pentagonal courts.

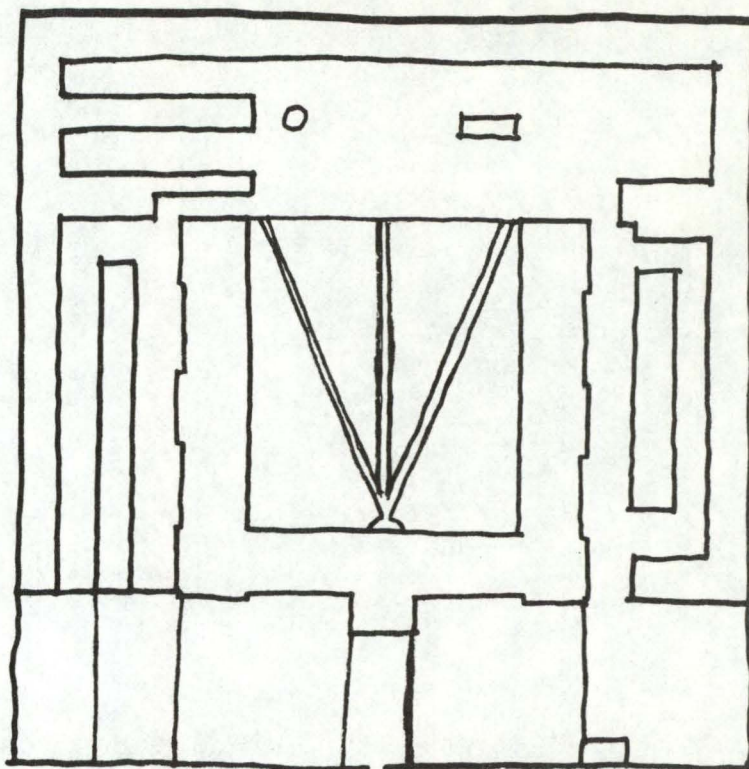


Petite Roquette Prison, Paris 1826–1836

The Rectangular Form. This form was the earliest used whether it was in the shape of a hollow square, H-shaped, a simple rectangle, or combination of rectangles. An early example, the Casa di Correrione, was discussed earlier.

A later example of this form was the Auburn Prison of New York State. In this prison, an alternative system of prisoner treatment to that of Pennsylvania was established. In 1816, the State of New York began constructing a new prison at Auburn to relieve overcrowding in the old state prison. The original wing was designed to house from two to ten prisoners in a room, but riots and disorder soon broke out. So, for three years Auburn tried the Pennsylvania system of solitary confinement, but soon abandoned it because of its detrimental effects on the physical and mental health of the prisoners.

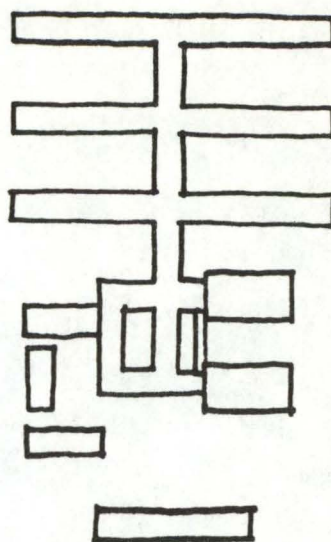
Auburn's new warden, Elam Lynds, began a new system — congregate work in silence during the day in workshops, and solitary confinement in sleeping cells, at night. This was to become what is known as the Auburn System. The underlying reasons behind the development of this system seemed to be the American tradition of hard work coupled with labor shortages. The idea of prisoners lying idly in their cells at a time when long, hard hours of work was common was unbearable to many Americans. The level of inmate productivity at Auburn was considerably higher than that at Pennsylvania.



Original Auburn 1816–1826

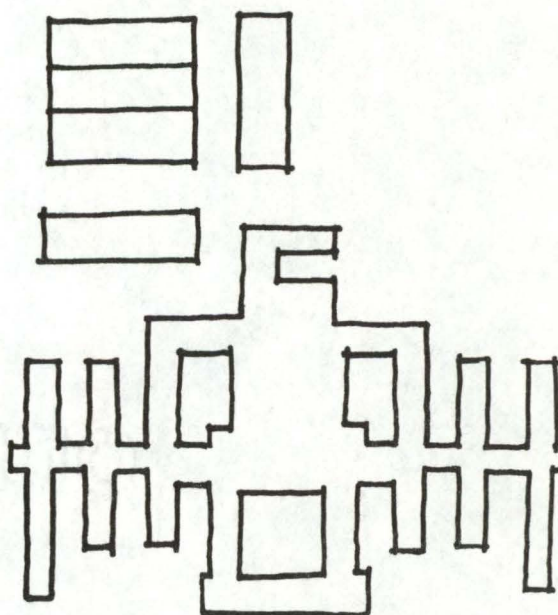
The "Telephone Pole" Form. This system consisted of a series of parallel cellblocks, service facilities, and shops flanking a long central corridor. An example of this is the Seine Department Prison at Fresnes-les-Ringis, designed by Francis-Henri Poussin. He grouped six cellblocks together, flanking a central corridor. Service facilities, chapel, and administration building were located away from the cell buildings, but connected by corridors. Individual exercise yards were located in the space between buildings.

The man credited with bringing the "telephone pole" plan to the United States was Alfred Hopkins.¹⁶ Hopkins designed the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. It seems to be the major vehicle for popularizing the "telephone pole" plan in the United States. Lewisburg was perhaps the first institution in the United States for the facilities to be planned around classification of prisoners into different grades of security. It was based on the principle that 75% of adult felons do not require maximum security.



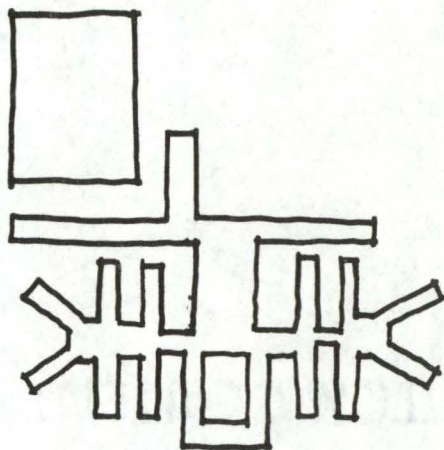
Fresno 1898

Hopkins was effective in breaking away from some of the traditional concepts of prison design. His first prison, Walkin in New York State, was probably the first medium security prison in the United States for adults. This prison broke away from tradition by the omission of the usual wall.



U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 1932

A further development of the "telephone pole" design occurred at the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana. The plan was basically that of Lewisburg with the adoption of radial end wings. Terre Haute was considered at the time of its construction to be very progressive and well-designed. The traditional heavy, armed wall was replaced by two woven wire



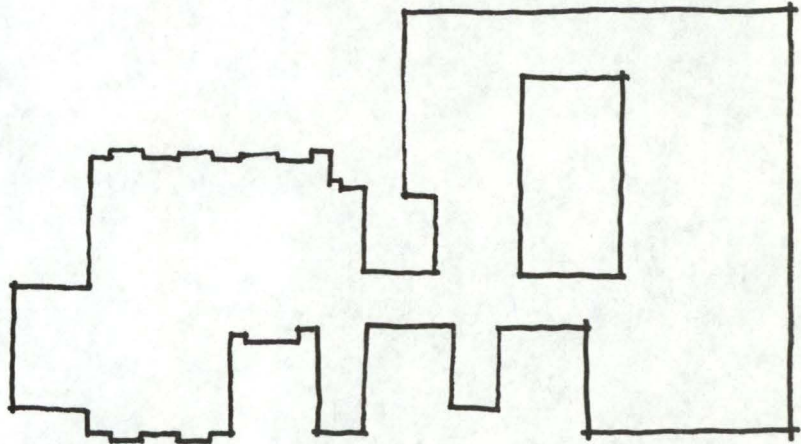
U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana 1940

fences, topped with barbed wire. The powerhouse took a new position — outside the prison compound. This both protected it from seizure and made it more accessible. Another important innovation was the provision of bathing facilities at each floor of every housing unit. This encouraged frequent bathing, thus producing more sanitary and pleasant living conditions. Each cell had its own heating system. Provision was also made for a two-channel radio distribution system of selected programs for the inmates.

In 1949, the "Super-Security" Institution was designed to replace the very secure, but poorly functioning, Alcatraz, a prison built on an island in the San Francisco Bay. The "Super-Security" was the "final" step in the development of the telephone pole" plan. At the time of its design, it was considered to be the "ultimate" in maximum security design. One feature

of this institution was to be the elimination of all side-wall windows, replaced by "ample" skylighting. Another security feature was to be the interior observation galleries for armed custodial officers from which they could visually inspect all three levels of cells.

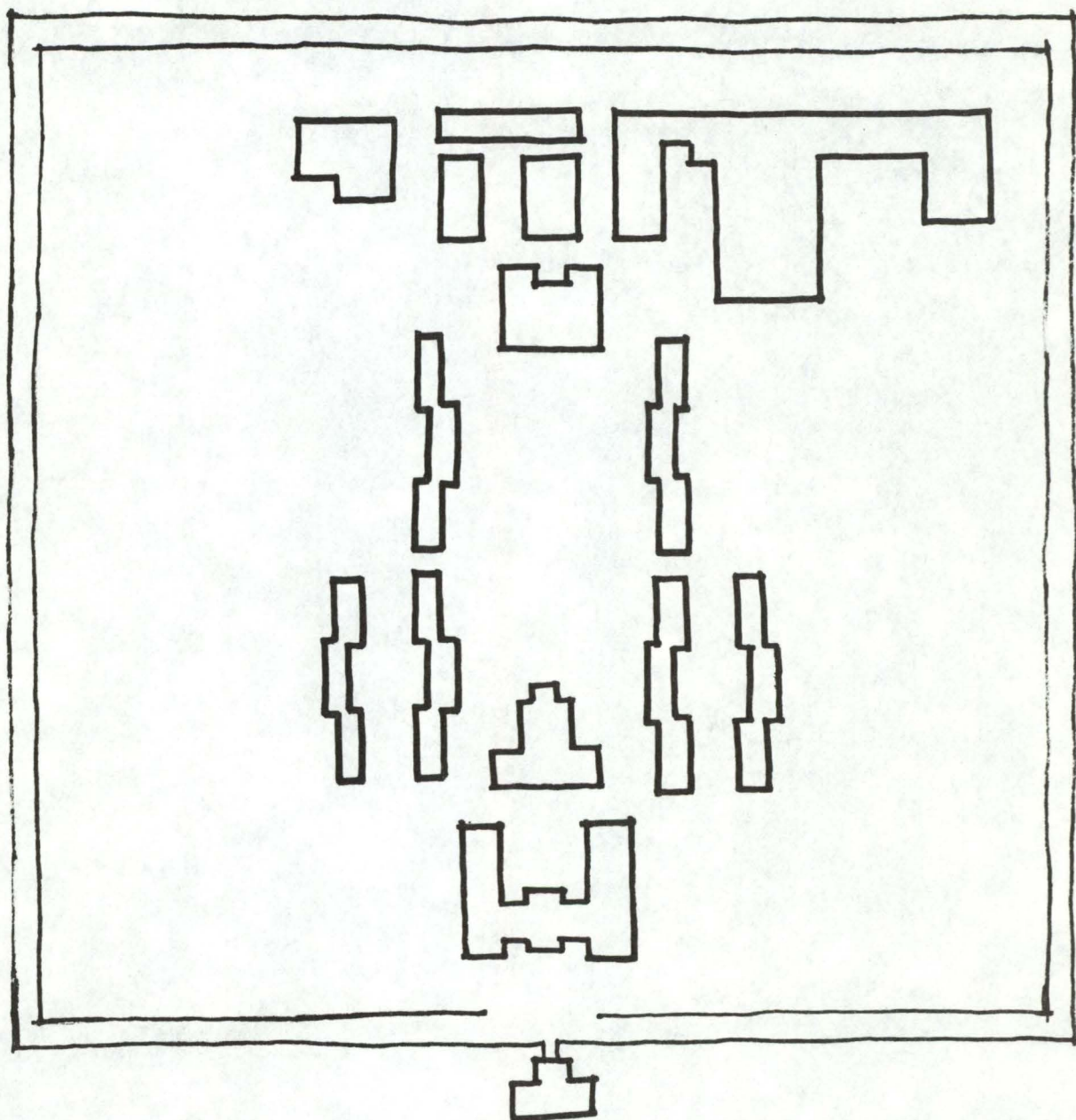
This "Super-Security" Institution was never built, fortunately.



"Super-Security" Institution, 1949

The Community Form. The best example of the community or campus layout of a prison is the Massachusetts State Prison Colony at Norfolk. This prison was designed around the principle that if a secured wall can provide maximum perimeter security, then maximum freedom of inmates and program flexibility can be achieved inside. The facility was designed as a "community" in order to resemble natural living conditions outside the institution. This prison colony was planned by Sanford Bates, then Commissioner of Corrections at Massachusetts, and Howard B. Gill, who became the first superintendent of the institution. The very secure perimeter security consisted of a wall and an inside fence. The wall is of reinforced concrete, 19 feet 6 inches high, and is 9 inches thick at the top and 20 inches thick at the bottom. The wall is topped by four strands of wire carrying 4,400 volts, and has five armed guard towers. Inside the wall 70 feet is a woven wire fence 11 feet 6 inches high. Both of the institution's sally ports are provided with facilities for discharging by remote control a mixture of tear, sneezing, and nauseating gas. The architects were McLaughlin and Burr.

The core of the program at Norfolk was the diagnosis, classification, and individualized treatment of inmates. The effort was to develop a correctional community center in which living conditions and social relations among inmates resembled as closely as possible such conditions in ordinary life outside. They believed that by learning to live successfully in such a community, the inmates could be better prepared to live a "law-abiding" life after release. Such programs as elected inmate councils, programs supporting contact between inmates



Massachusetts State Prison Colony, Norfolk 1927-1934

and family and relatives, sponsored programs by local citizens, and educational and vocational programs were directed toward making the inmate self-supporting after release.¹⁷

This prison system can be considered as the forerunner of the present philosophy of correctional institutions accepted today.

S.C. CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

GENERAL

The criminal justice system, a complicated network of decisions, alternatives, and facilities is presently ineffective in its limited goals of rehabilitation and reintegration. The separation of the various concerns into independently governed elements which develop multi-faceted goals and directing is an aggravating element in the present ineffectiveness. These elements are state, local, county, and probation and parole.

As can be seen in the following diagram, the adult corrections flow is basically split into three territories. The fourth concern, probation and parole, affects all three territories.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections consists of 17 institutions, 800 employees, and 3200 inmates. The Department of Corrections at present has no control over pre-trial detention or pre-trial investigations; it is merely the final step in the process of corrections rather than the hub of the process.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

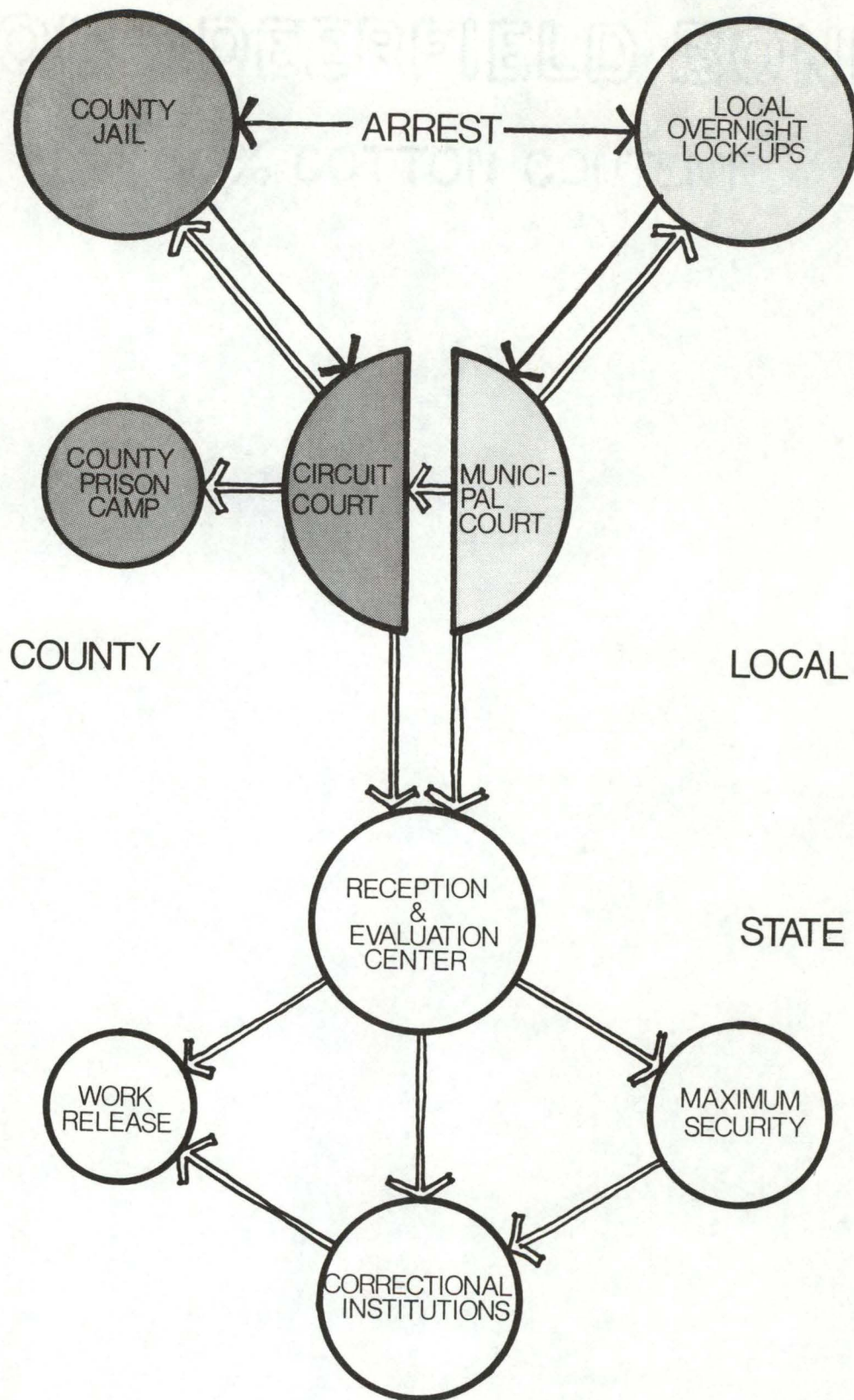
There is currently undergoing a tremendous rearrangement and conceptual structuring of the state correctional system. In addition to the eventual takeover of county prisons by the State, the Department of Corrections is altering its operating system into one more in line with current thinking. The revised system will strive to emphasize and develop:

- reduction of size and scale
- involvement of community
- location in regions
- emphasis on rehabilitation

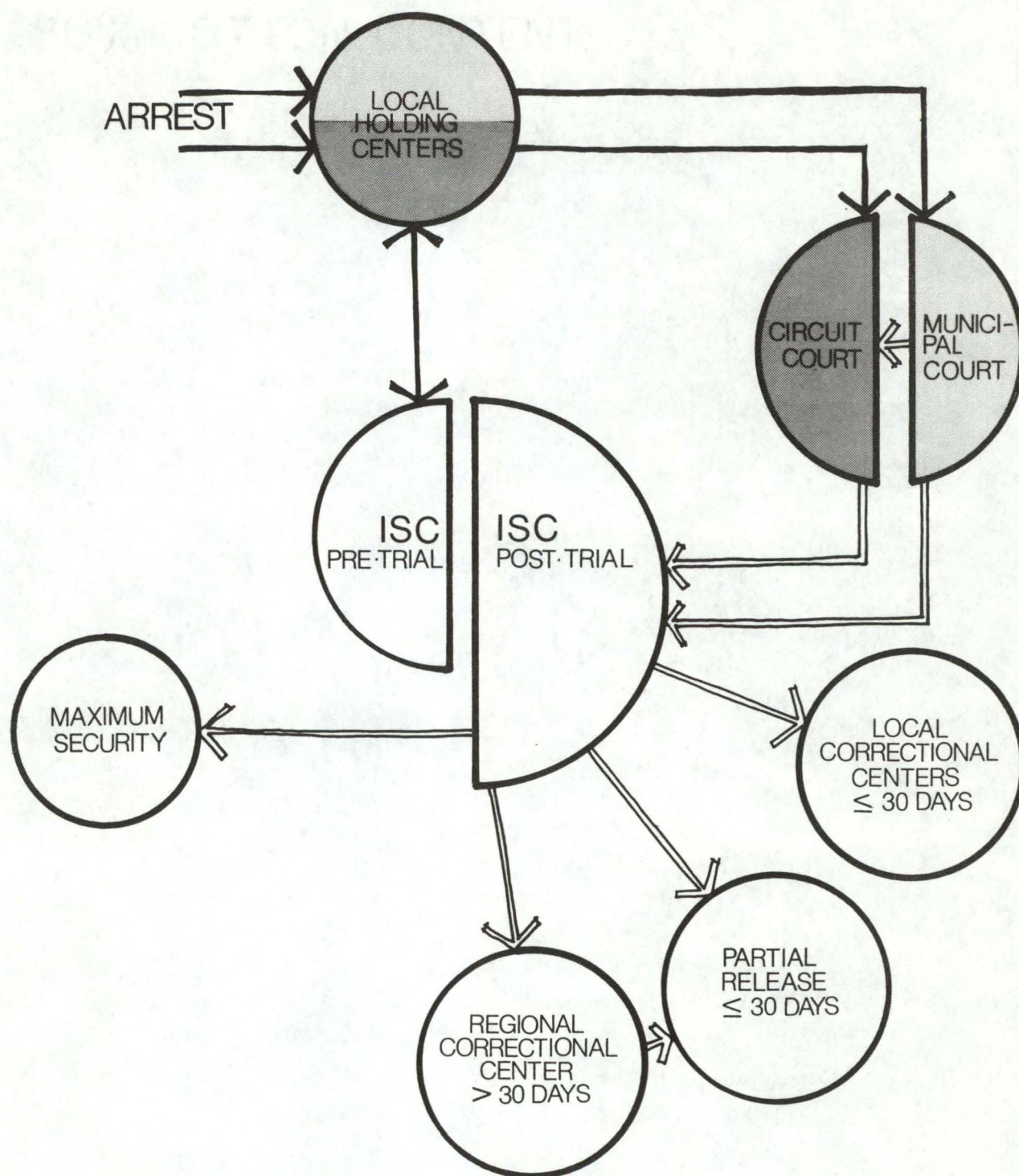
As can be seen in the following diagram, the different aspects of the criminal justice system will have as its hub the intake service center — a key element of the Department of Corrections. All sentenced inmates will come under jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections. Since all convicted inmates are being "corrected," it is logical that they all be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections.

REGIONAL CONCEPT

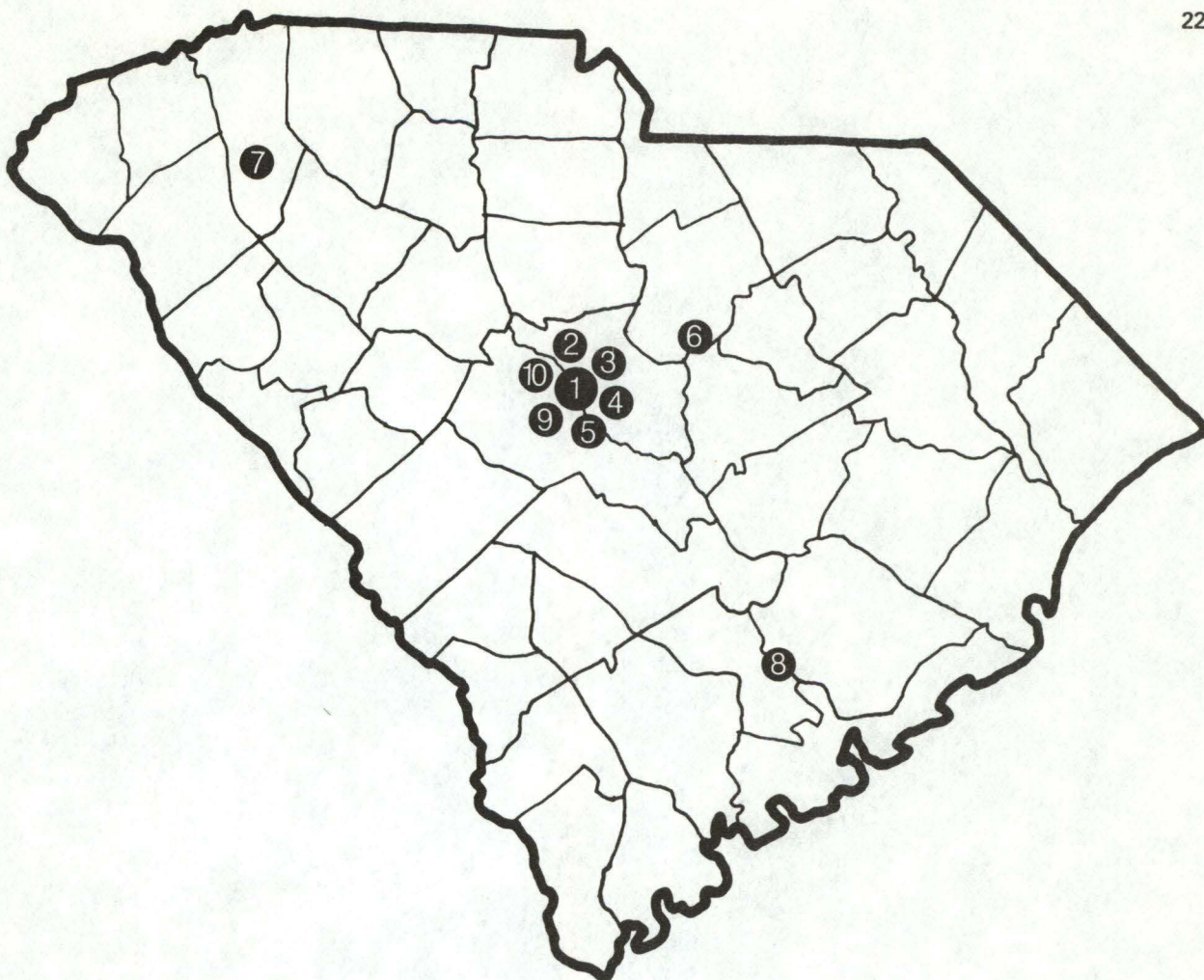
The major aspect of the new correctional system is the Regional Concept of Correctional Facilities. As can be seen in the following diagram, the adult correctional facilities of the state are all located in Columbia.



EXISTING
CJS SYSTEM



PROPOSED
CJS SYSTEM



1. CENTRAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION	COLUMBIA	MALE	MAXIMUM
2. MAXIMUM DETENTION & RETRAINING	COLUMBIA	MALE	MAXIMUM
3. MANNING CI	COLUMBIA	MALE	MAXIMUM
4. HARBINSON CIW	COLUMBIA	WOMEN	MINIMUM
5. WALDEN CI	COLUMBIA	MALE	MINIMUM
6. WATEREE CI	BOYKIN	MALE	MINIMUM
7. GIVENS YCC	SIMPSONVILLE	MALE	YOUTH
8. MacDOUGALL YCC	RIDGEVILLE	MALE	YOUTH
9. GOODMAN CI	COLUMBIA	MALE	AGED
10. RECEPTION & EVALUATION CENTER	COLUMBIA	SYSTEM ENTRY	

PRIMARY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The regional concept divides South Carolina into ten regions. Each of these regions will be under jurisdiction of the State Department of Corrections but will be a working unit itself. The regions will each be connected to the State administrative offices and to a centralized maximum security institution.

There are two major reasons supporting the regional concept, but they are united by one concern — rehabilitation and re-integration of the inmate.

The first factor is distance. To separate an inmate from his family, relatives, or community when he strayed, if the relationship between offender and community can be strengthened, the inmate is further on his way toward rehabilitation. This cannot be accomplished if the inmate is separated from the area of his community.

The second factor is the potential resource of the inmate's home community. Since all facilities are being reduced in size from the "more economical large institutions," the community should be depended upon to serve as a center of potential resources. If volunteer groups and existing institutions can be utilized, the smaller scale system has a very good potential for economic success.

REGIONAL SYSTEM

The region itself will be comprised of administrative offices, an intake service center, a regional correctional center, and partial release centers.

The Regional Administrative Offices' primary function is to support the staff and operations of regional administration.

The Intake Service Center supports all correctional assessment and offender transaction efforts. The Intake Service process is the central theme of the new State correctional system. It will be used for all post-trial investigations and diagnoses and will eventually be used for all pre-trial investigations and diagnoses.

The Regional Correctional Center supports residential programs for persons sentenced to more than 30 days who are not in partial release programs or high security programs. It is the setting for community correctional programs of work, education, and counseling that draw from and are dependent on the community resources. The region will have either one or two such centers with a maximum capacity of 250 sentenced offenders.



- 1 APPALACHIA
- 2 UPPER SAVANNAH
- 3 CENTRAL PIEDMONT
- 4 CENTRAL MIDLANDS
- 5 LOWER SAVANNAH
- 6 SANTEE WATEREE
- 7 PEE DEE
- 8 WACCAMAW
- 9 TRI COUNTY
- 10 LOWCOUNTRY

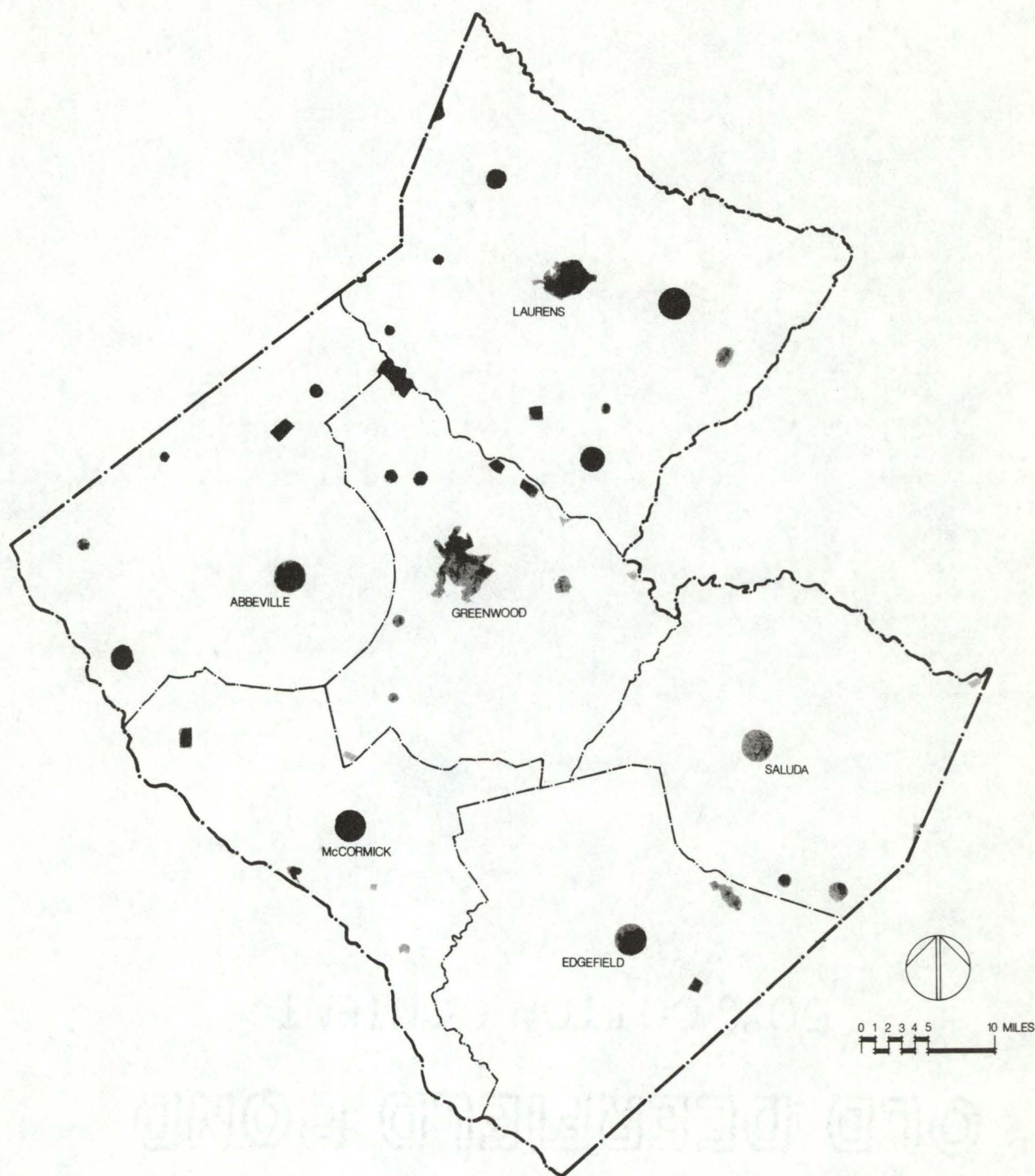
STATE REGIONS

The Partial Release Center is a residence and counseling setting for persons sentenced to more than 30 days, who are working or attending school in the community. The partial release center is more dependent on the community resources than any other correctional facility. The program delivery network is designed so that the center has a residential capacity of 20 to 60 persons.

There are three other facilities that are essential in the complete and proper functioning of the regional system — the local holding centers, the local correctional centers, and the maximum security correctional center.

The Local Holding Center is the responsibility of the local government and supports the holding of persons in the immediate vicinity of their arrest for less than 72 hours. This is the initial contact of the arrested person with the South Carolina Adult Correctional System and is the setting of his transfer from a law enforcement agency to the correctional system. At the Local Holding Center, an arrested person is assessed to decide whether he should be released, be diverted to non-correctional programs, or be sent to the Community Correctional Center. It is the most numerous facility and is operated by sheriffs and chiefs of police at the local level.

The Local Correctional Center is a community correctional center that supports the detention of and programs for persons awaiting trial and persons sentenced to less than 30 days. Each Local Correctional Center is the responsibility of the local government and will initially provide for pre-trial release, intervention, and investigation programs.



UPPER SAVANNAH REGION

UPPER SAVANNAH REGION

GENERAL

This region is the setting for the scope of this project, a Regional Correctional and Intake Service Center. It is the pilot region for the implementation of the adult corrections

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GENERAL

This region is the setting for the scope of this project, a Regional Correctional and Intake Service Center. It is the pilot region for the implementation of the adult corrections study, a master plan for the reordering of correctional systems in South Carolina.

The Upper Savannah Region consists of six counties: Laurens, Abbeville, Greenwood, McCormick, Saluda, and Edgefield. It is predominantly rural and has only two cities over 10,000 population and none over 25,000. The city of Greenwood is the only major concentration of population and resources. The remainder of the region is rural with some scattered small industry.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The Upper Savannah Region consists of:

6 county jails
6 county prisons
12 overnight lockups

The region's six county jails are each located in the county seats. Four out of six have been rated Unsatisfactory by the State jail inspector. They are:

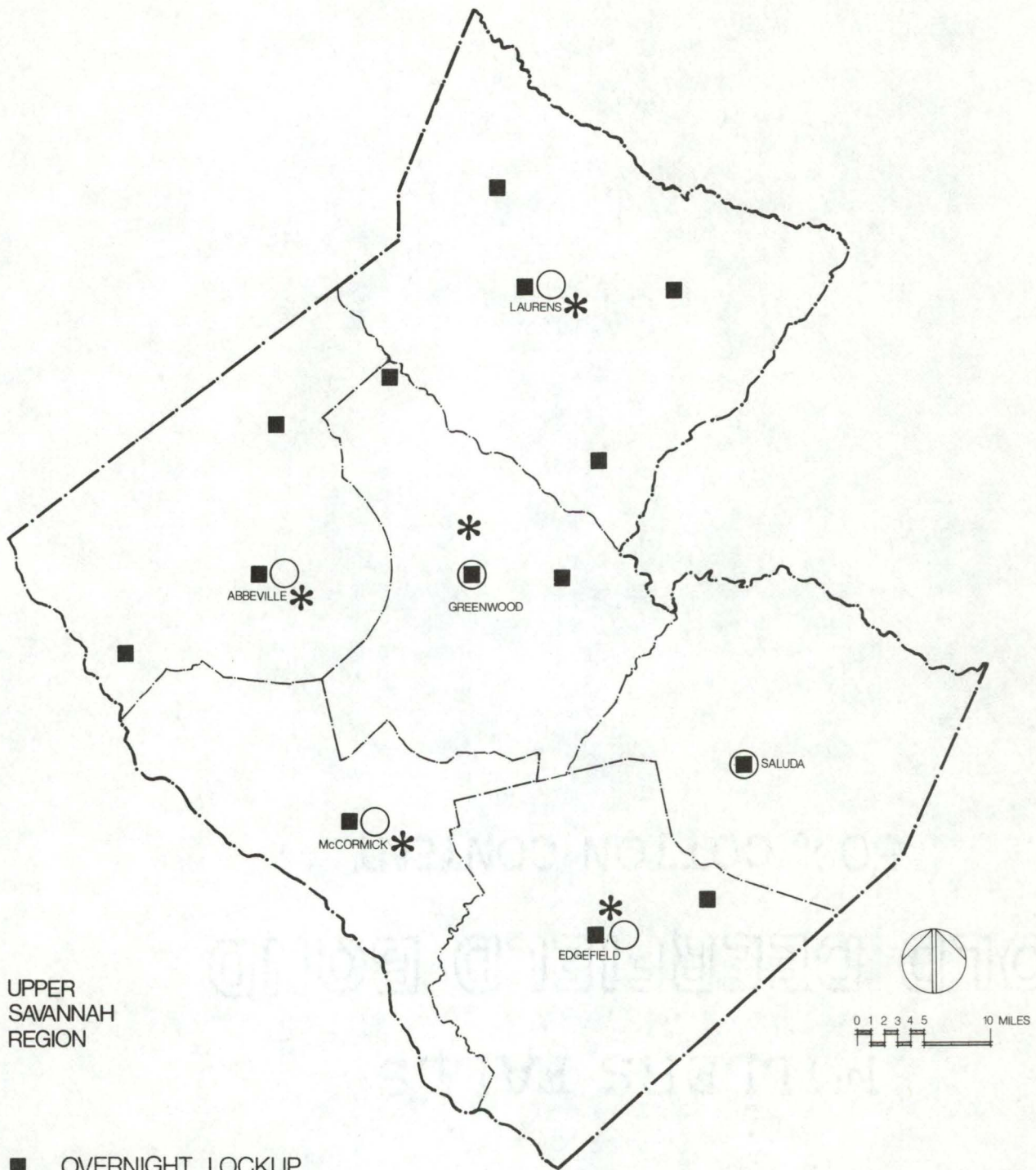
Abbeville County Jail
Edgefield County Jail
Greenwood County Jail
Laurens County Jail

Each county maintains a prison. Two of these facilities did not meet the State jail and prison inspection standards and have been rated Unsatisfactory. They are:

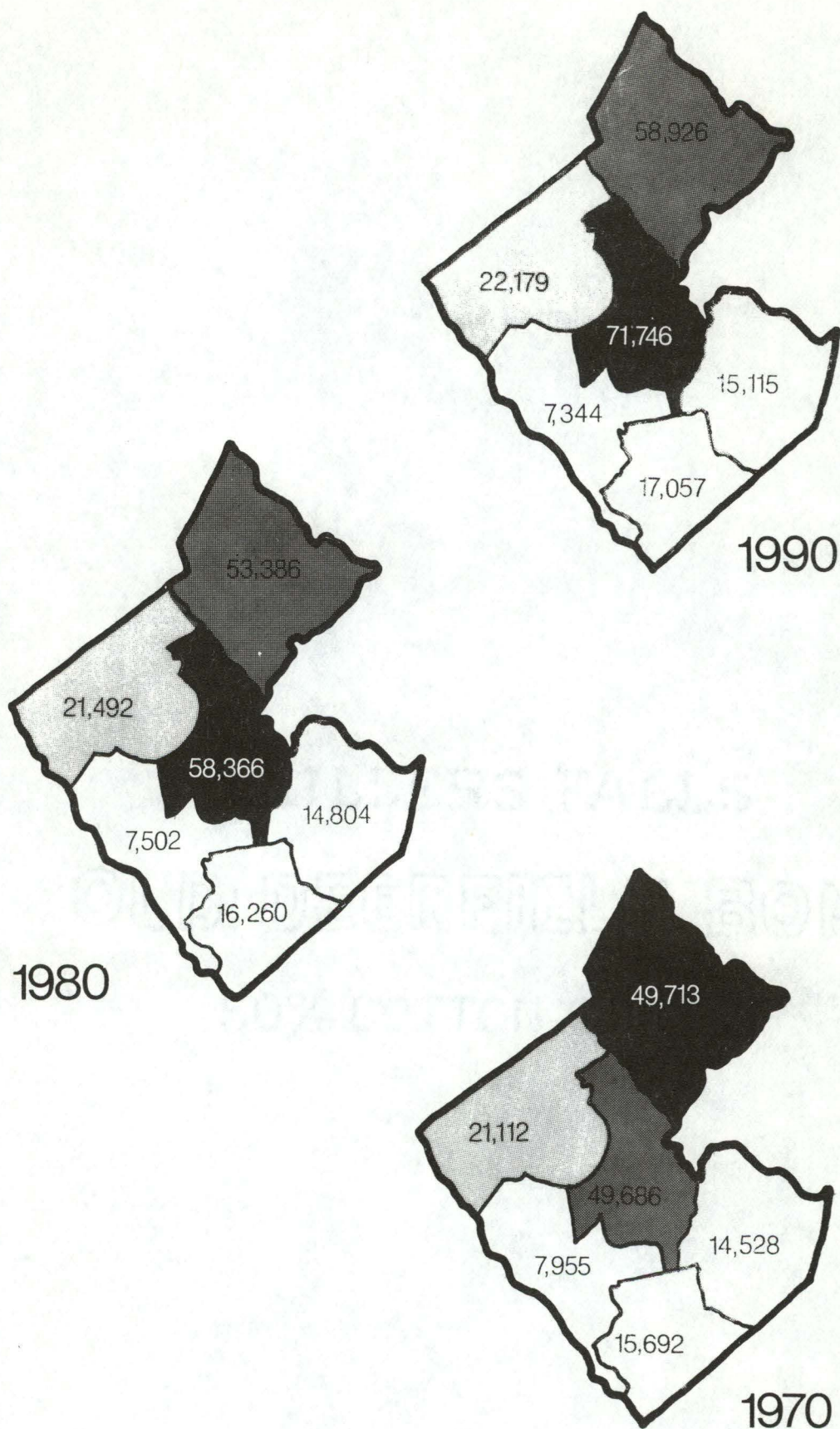
Laurens County Prison
Edgefield County Prison

The twelve overnight lockups are located throughout the region. They are part of the local police and are very small. Two of these facilities have been rated Unsatisfactory:

Greenwood City Jail
Ninety Six City Jail

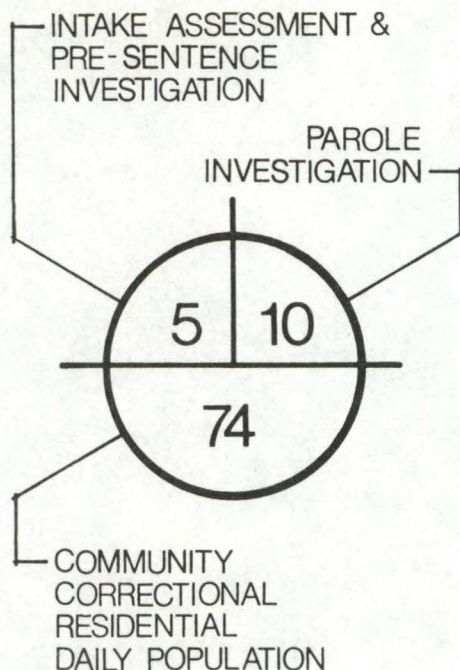


EXISTING FACILITIES



COUNTY POPULATIONS

CORRECTIONS SYSTEM FLOW



The following diagrams illustrate the numbers of inmates who go through the Department of Corrections in Upper Savannah Region in the year 1972 with projections for the years 1977 and 1982.

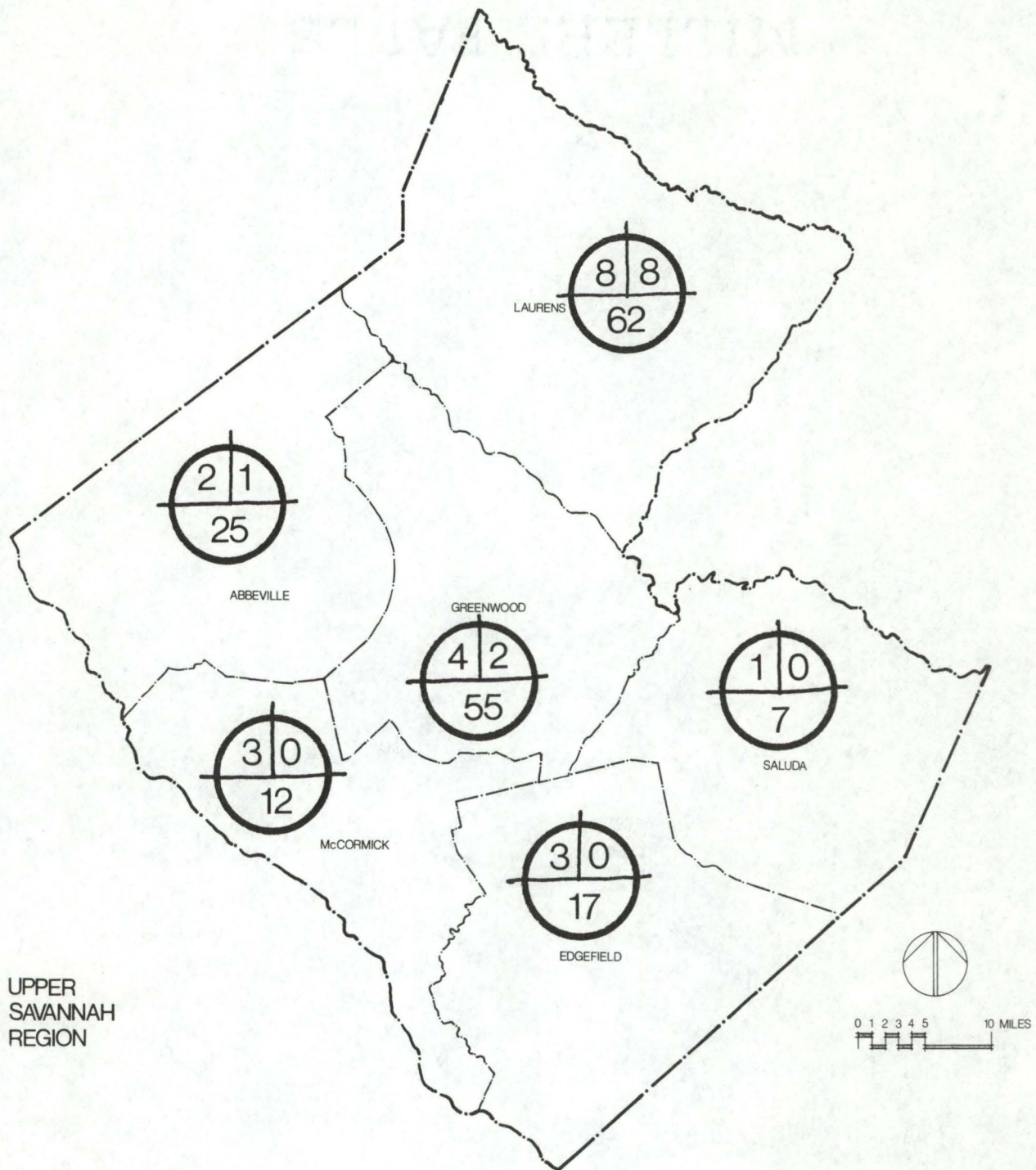
The circle in each county contains the number of inmates processed through inmate assessment and pre-sentence investigation, parole investigation, and community correctional residential daily population for major offenses only.

The totals for the Upper Savannah Region are summarized below.

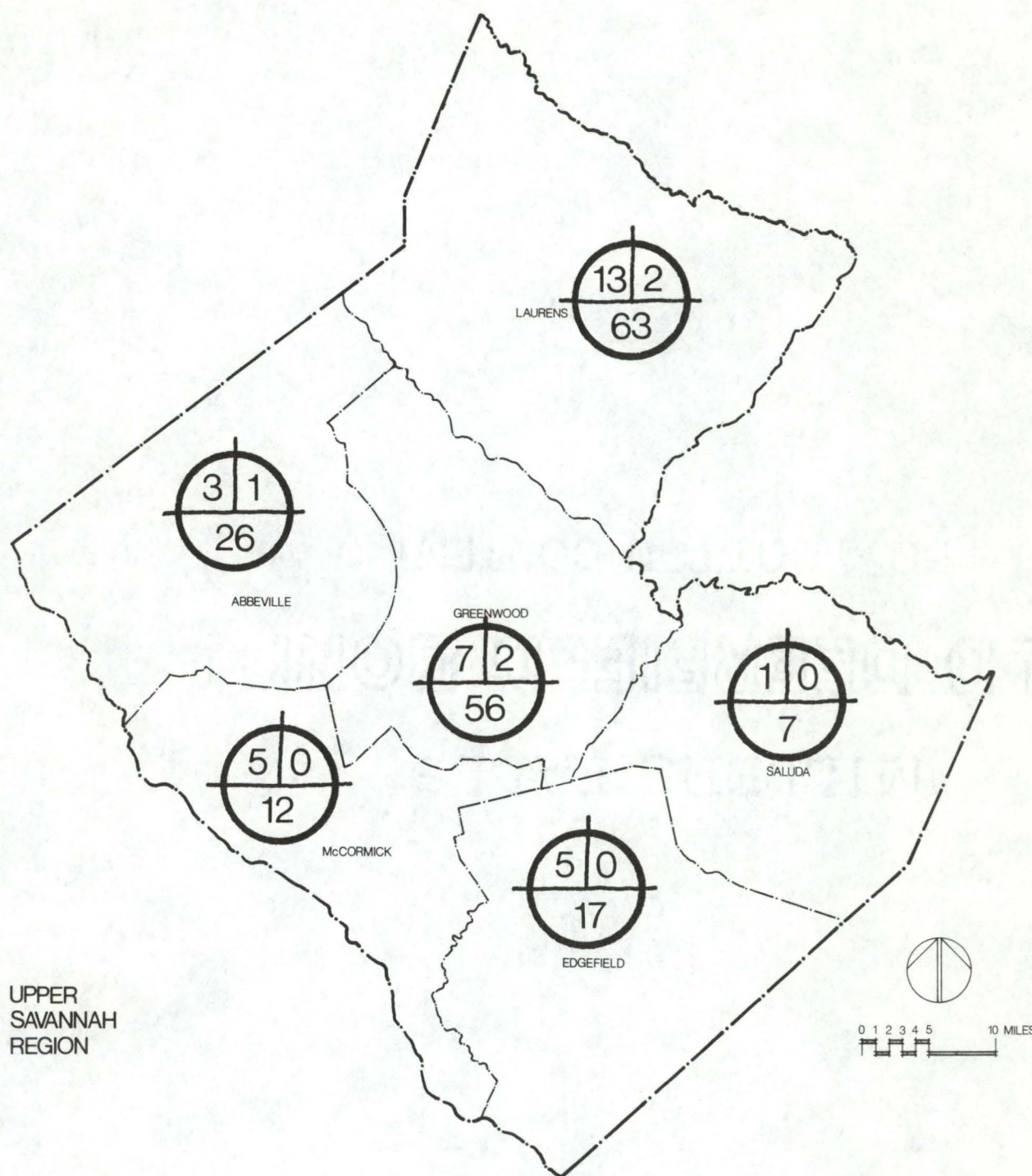
	1972	1977	1982
INTAKE ASSESSMENT & PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION	21	34	53
PAROLE INVESTIGATION	11	5	7
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL RESIDENTIAL DAILY POPULATION	178	181	249

INMATE PROFILE

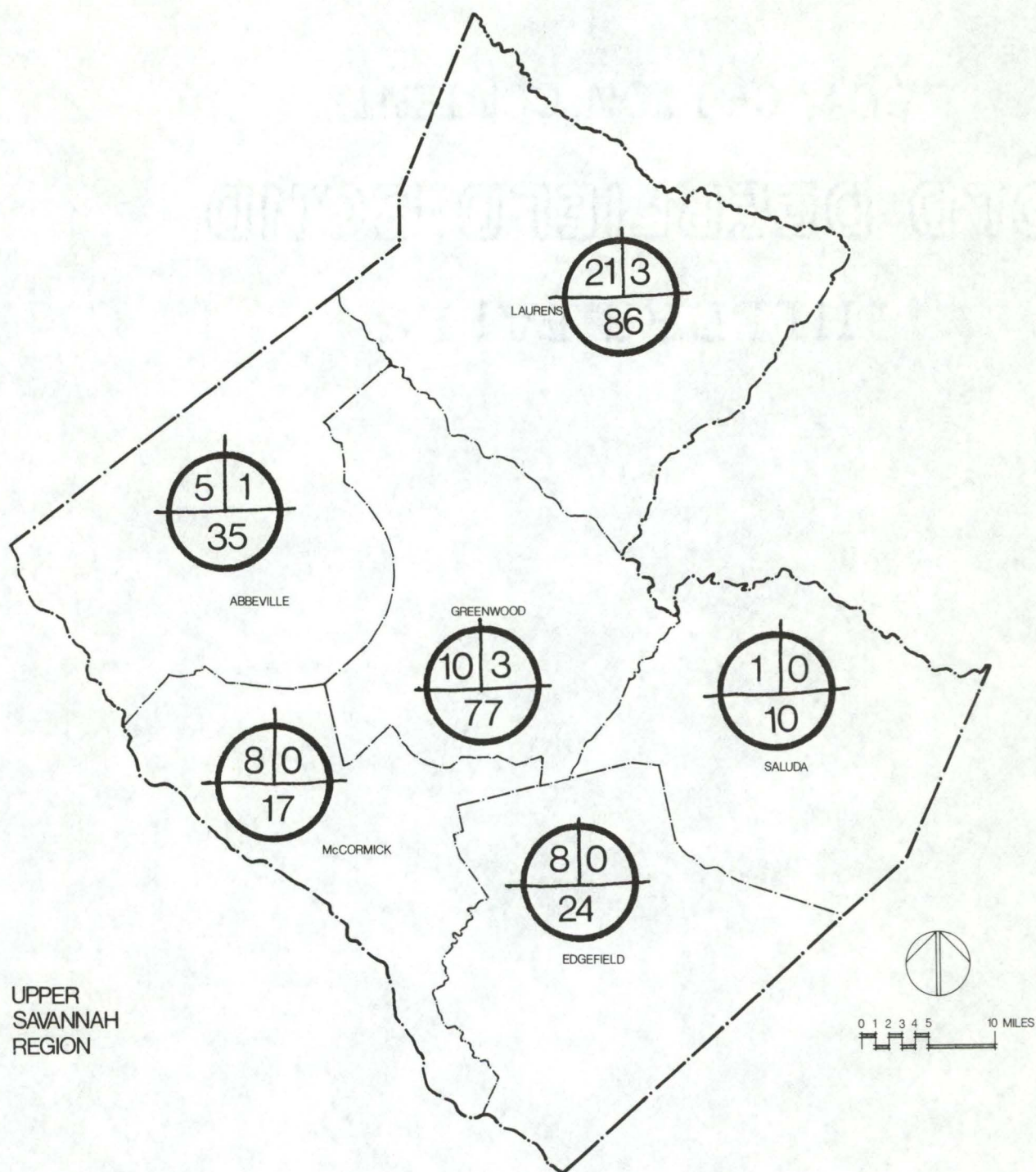
Following the Corrections System Flow diagrams is a series of pie charts. These indicate the relative percentages of different aspects of the inmates in the Upper Savannah Region. Those characteristics which are greater than 50% are shaded.



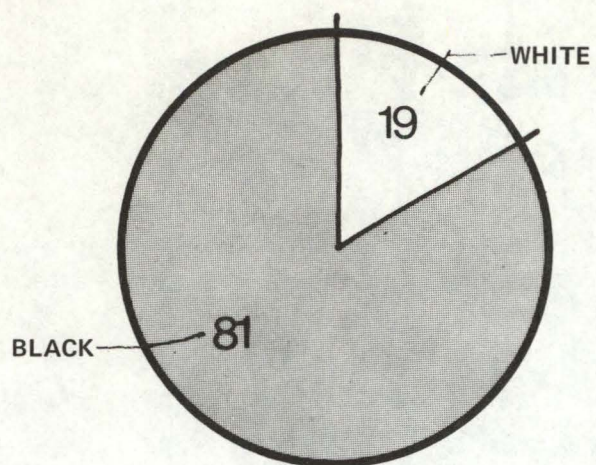
1972
CORRECTIONS FLOW



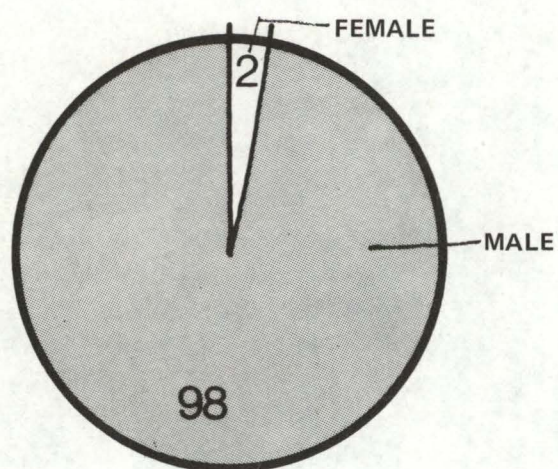
1977
CORRECTIONS FLOW



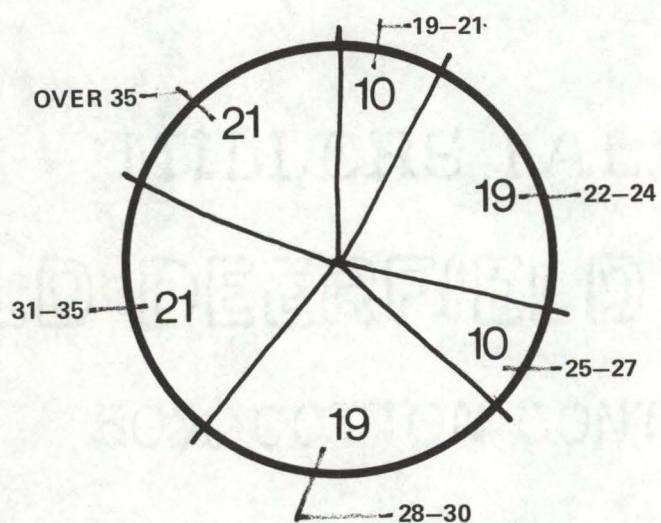
1982
CORRECTIONS FLOW



RACE

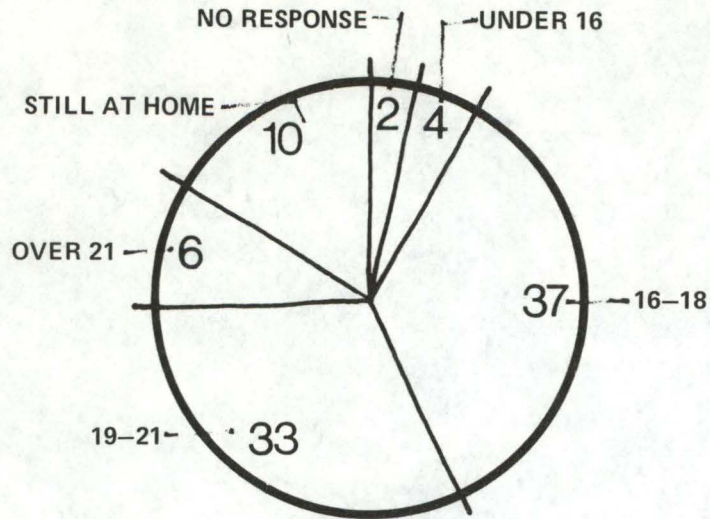


SEX

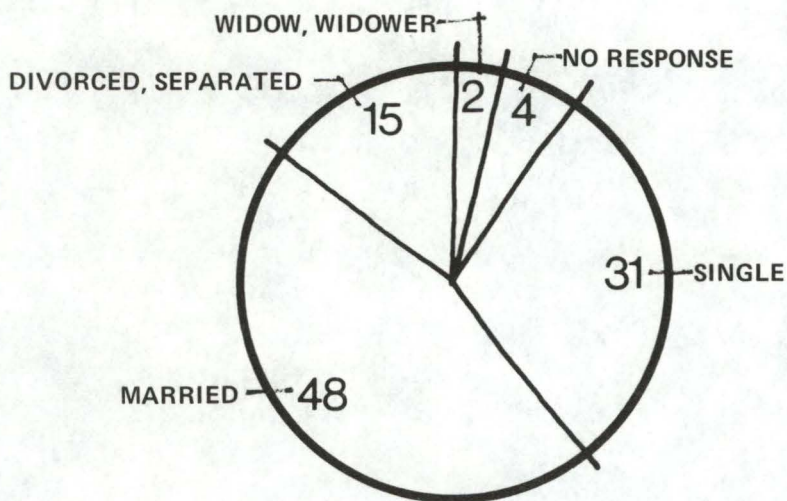


AGE

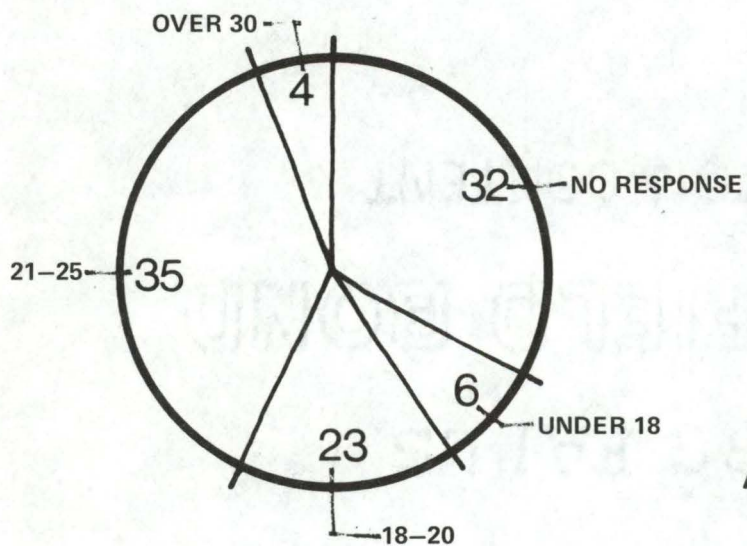
INMATE PROFILE



AGE UPON
LEAVING HOME



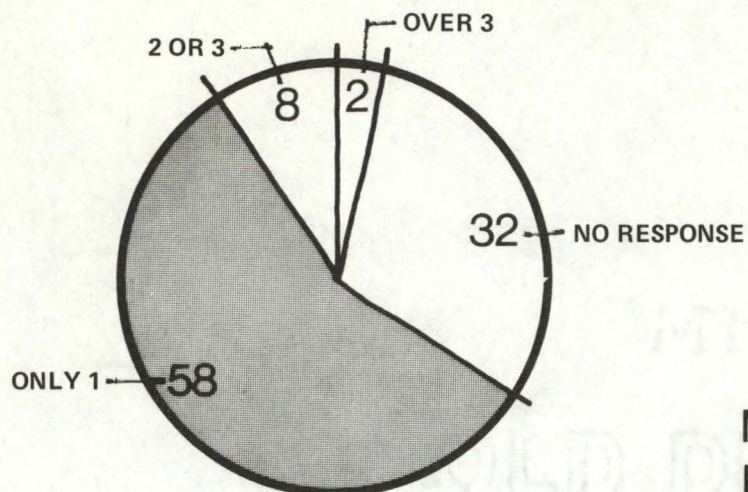
MARITAL STATUS



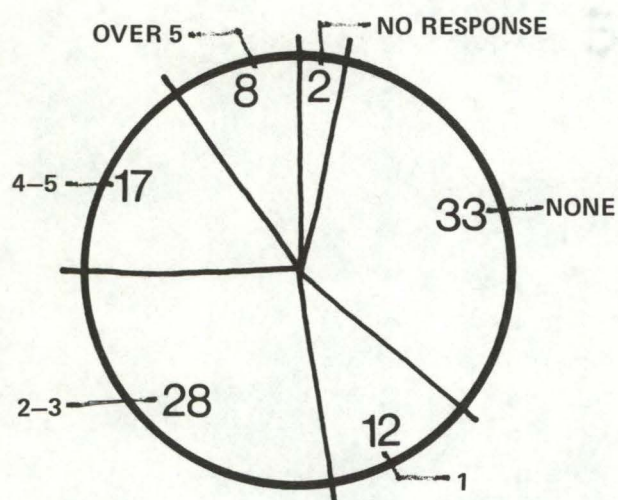
AGE FIRST MARRIED

INMATE PROFILE

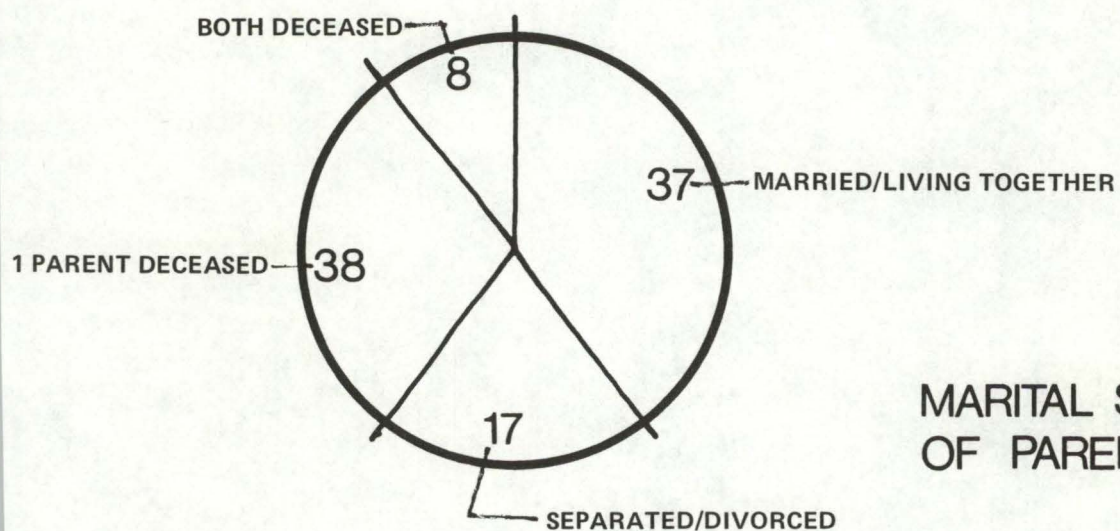
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

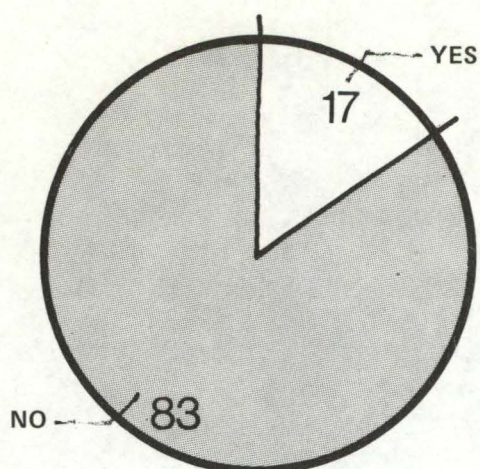


NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

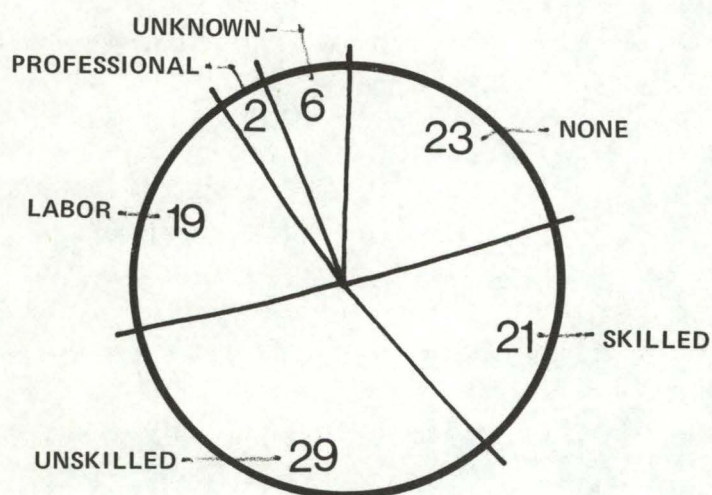


MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS

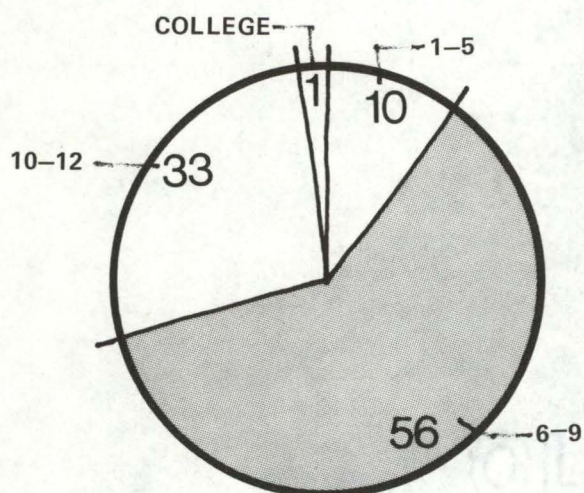
INMATE PROFILE



CRIMINAL HISTORY
IN FAMILY

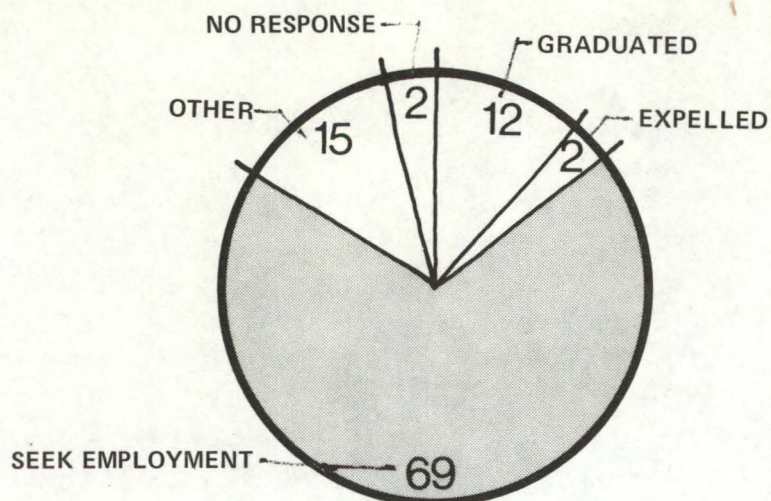


OCCUPATION
OF PARENTS

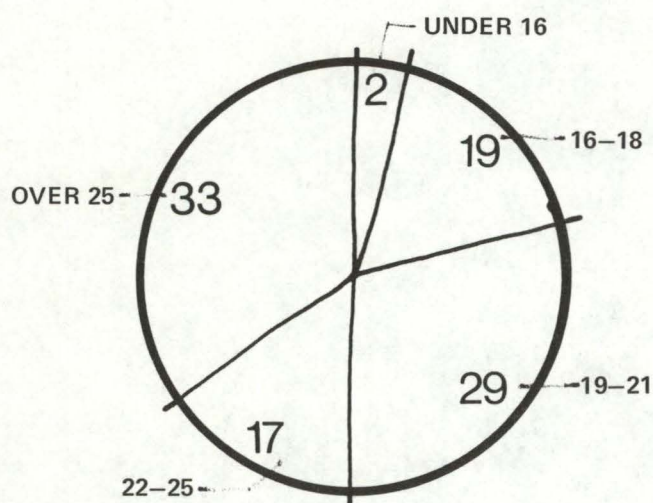


EDUCATIONAL LEVEL -
GRADES COMPLETED

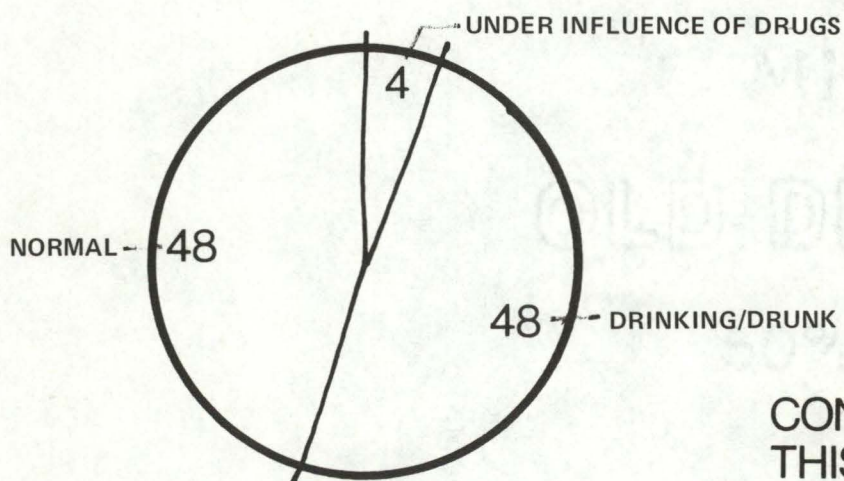
INMATE PROFILE



REASON FOR
LEAVING SCHOOL

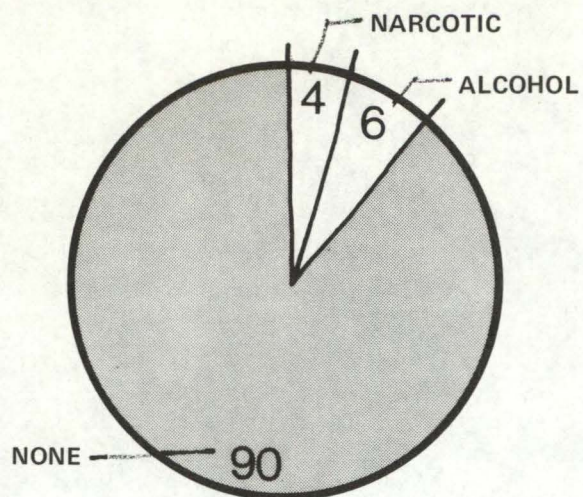


AGE FIRST
ARRESTED

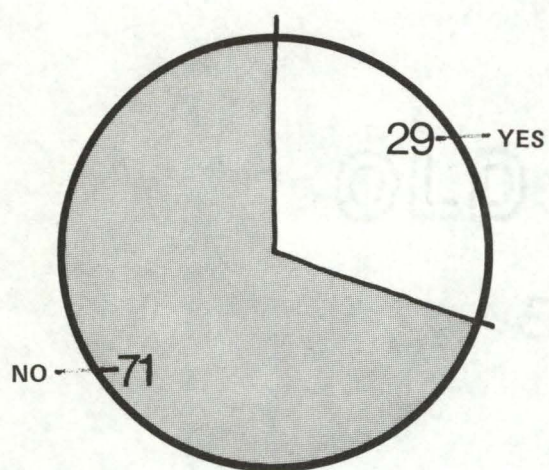


CONDITION AT CRIME
THIS CHARGE

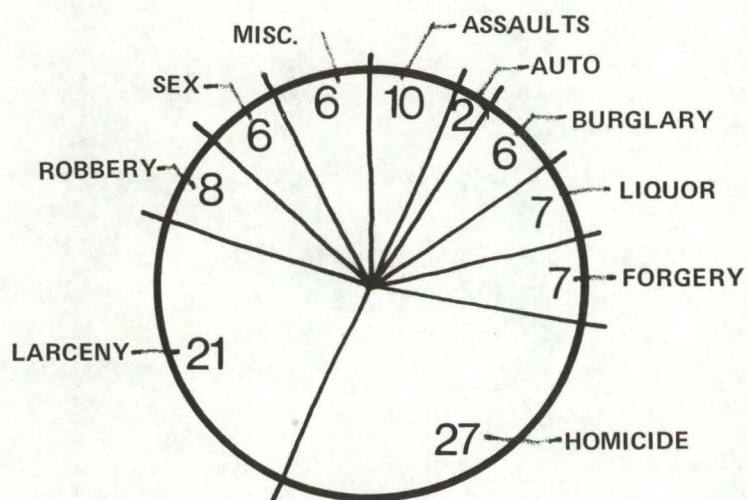
INMATE PROFILE



NARCOTIC OR
ALCOHOL PROBLEM

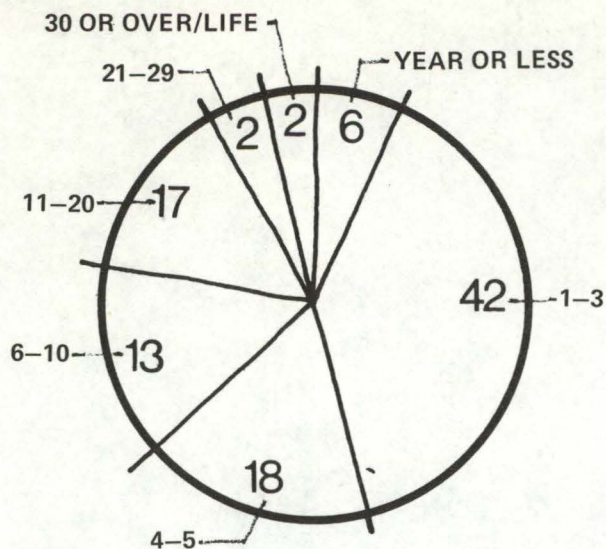


ON PAROLE/PROBATION
AT ARREST

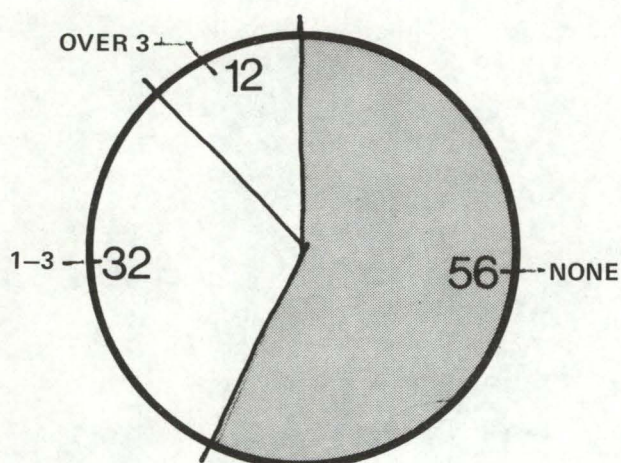
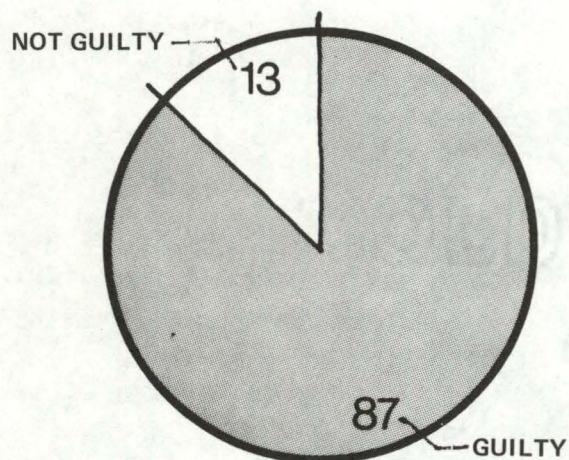


OFFENSE

INMATE PROFILE



SENTENCE LENGTH

PREVIOUS
COMMITMENT

PLEA THIS CHARGE

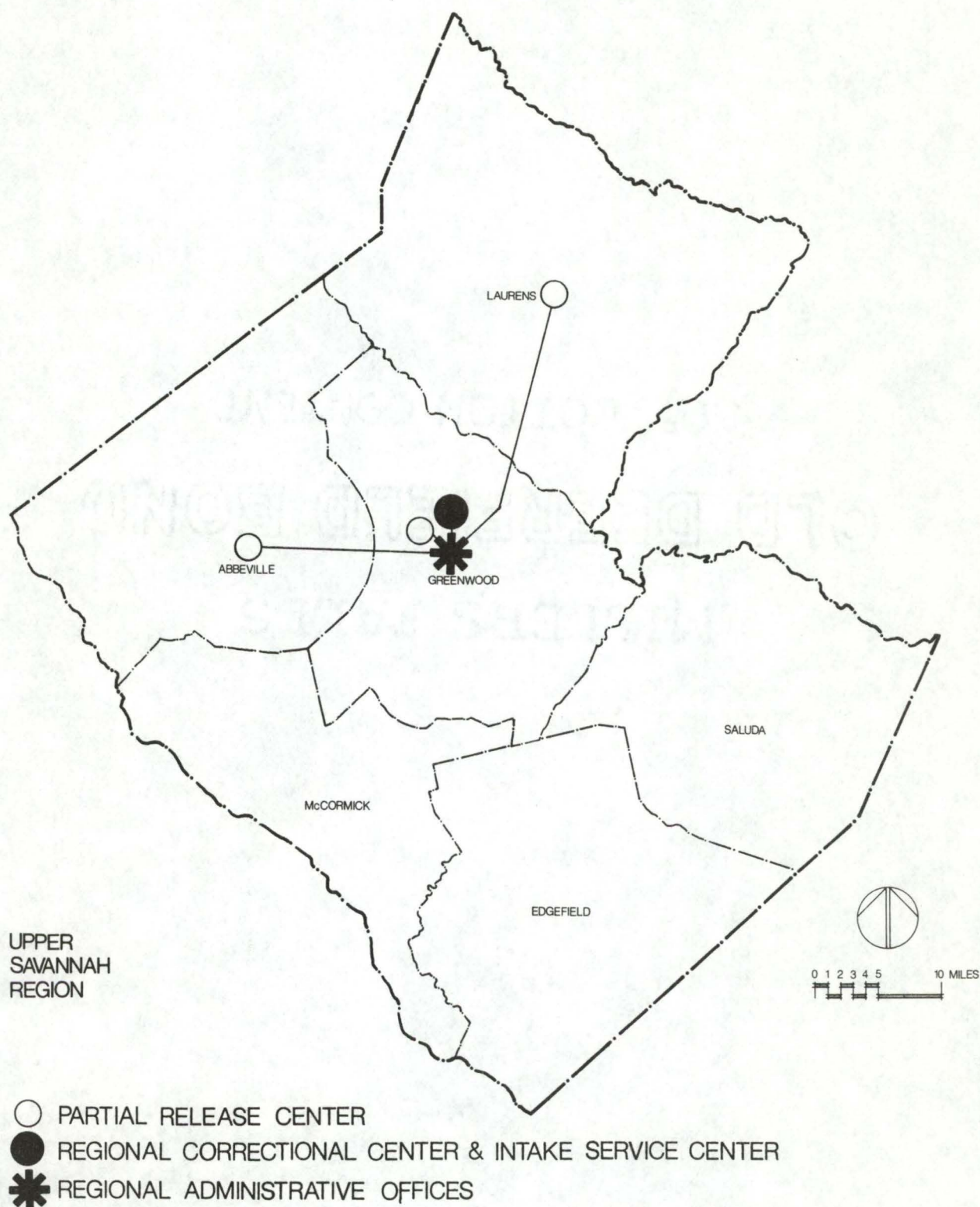
INMATE PROFILE

**PROPOSED
UPPER SAVANNAH
SYSTEM**

In the Upper Savannah Region, the potential resources are located in the Greenwood Area. Greenwood County has the most service agencies, the highest employment potential, and by 1980 the largest population. Most of the county's resources are located in the City of Greenwood. In addition to the aforementioned items, there is a vocational center nearby that could be useful as a resource. The technical education center in the City of Greenwood has expressed interest in working with the corrections systems, and the Beckman Mental Health Center is located in the city of Greenwood. Greenwood, the political and resource center of the region, is also the home of the Upper Savannah Planning and Development Council.

These factors, as well as Greenwood's central geographic location, led to the designation of Greenwood as the hub for the Upper Savannah Regional Correctional System.¹⁸

The network of the Upper Savannah Region will consist of regional administrative offices in the city of Greenwood, one Regional Correctional Center and intake service center in Greenwood County, and three partial release centers, one each in Greenwood, Laurens, and Abbeville Counties.



PROPOSED FACILITY NETWORK

CURRENT THINKING

SCALE

There is an overwhelming consensus among correctional administrators and behavioral scientists that very large facilities (greater than 400) necessitate administrative and management processes that are antithetical to the individualized treatment approach in corrections which has come to be recognized as the key to behavioral change.¹⁹

Large facilities convey an atmosphere of anonymity to the individual client, and tend to engulf him in feelings of powerlessness, meaninglessness, isolation, and self-estrangement.²⁰

Large congregate correctional facilities have been consistently identified as fertile grounds for the development of the "informal inmate culture," with its own peculiar code and group organizations.²¹

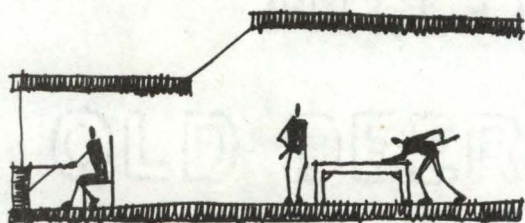
Large, isolated facilities reinforce the image of rejection of the inmate by society.²²

"Man, most anthropologists agree, was evolved from very small societies."²³

The scale should establish a comparable relationship with that of a similar function in the normal community. By doing this you can further reinforce the "normal" atmosphere of the Center.

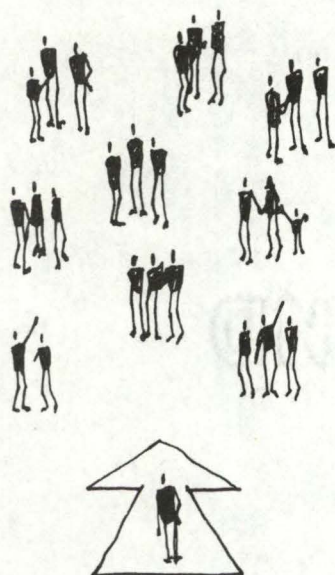
All spaces should be related to both the user and the function of that particular space.

The scale of the Center should not be out of scale with that of the surrounding community.



COMMUNITY CHARACTER

To return tractable prisoners to a society in which men live in small family groups, in ordinary dwellings, under normal conditions affecting their basic needs of nourishment, work, play, and other human relationships, we need to accustom them to the advantages of such living by confining them under similar conditions. This is the concept of the community prison — sometimes called the therapeutic community.²⁴



The over-all atmosphere which is conveyed by personnel, program, and architecture should be one of normal living under normal conditions where mutual trust and respect, cooperation, and willingness will replace the old prison discipline. However, the new prison discipline as a way of life distinguished from mere obedience to rules and regulations has yet to be defined and made clear.²⁵

The small group principle should be reflected in housing, dining, recreation, etc. The "institution family" attempts to approximate the family unit in outside society which is the norm.²⁶

Prisoners are expected to participate with the staff in the duties and responsibilities of running the institution, with the staff always in control. This will provide a society built on sound democratic principles.²⁷

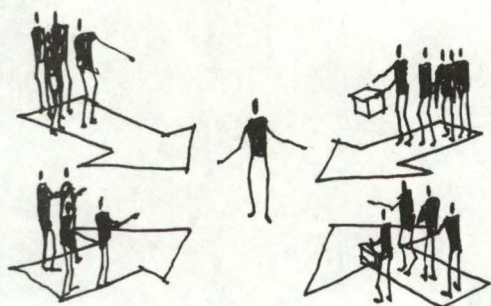
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Since 95% of all offenders eventually return from the correctional system to the community, the often stated organizational priority of protecting society from crime and criminals obscures an intrinsic truth: the community can be "protected" only through the (re)socialization of the offender, which in turn is achieved only by integrating and reintegrating him into community life. Mere incarceration of offenders can, at the very best, provide only short-term protection of society."²⁸

If behavior is related to events and circumstances in the offender's milieu, changing his behavior in isolation from that world will not solve the problem.²⁹

Community programs have two operating objectives: to use and coordinate existing community service agents offering resources in areas such as family planning, counseling, general social service, medical treatment, legal representation, and employment; and to involve other agencies in the mission of corrections.³⁰

A large variety of contacts with the normal world outside brings the "good life" into the institution.³¹



COMMUNITY RESOURCES

1. Employment — private industry, labor unions, employment services, Civil Service systems.
2. Educational resources — vocational and technical, secondary college and university, adult basic education, private and commercial training, government and private job development and skills training.
3. Social welfare services — public assistance, housing, rehabilitation services, mental health services, counseling assistance, neighborhood centers, unemployment compensation, private social service agencies of all kinds.
4. The law enforcement system — federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel, particularly specialized units providing public information, diversion, and services to juveniles.
5. Other relevant community organizations and groups, ethnic and cultural, recreational, social, religious, self-help.

ENVIRONMENT

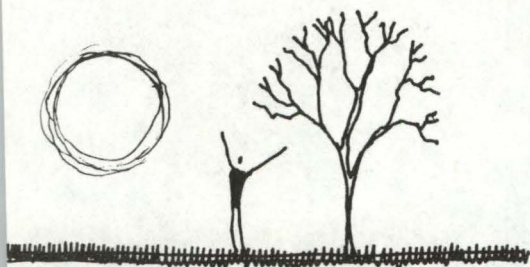
"Zoo keepers and circus owners . . . have long interested themselves in the design of environments for their precious charges, for, to keep rare and expensive animals in captivity, one must recognize their needs or they will die."³²

"Territoriality is a basic facet of man's behavior, it involves ownership of a place and is expressed, or symbolized, by displaying possessions."³³ The inmate should be free to express his territorial "ownership."

The overall environment of the facility should produce an atmosphere of mutual trust and relaxed cooperation.

The basic rights and needs of man should be provided for:

- security
- privacy
- health
- self-betterment
- self-expression



TREATMENT

Problem solving: this penal philosophy assumes the position that crime is a symptom of a maladjustment — situational, medical, psychological, anti-social, or custodial — and that the job of the prison is to resolve the specific maladjustment as far as is possible, and only that.³⁴

Areas of treatment and facilities suggested:

Medical, psychiatric, psychological, sociological, and religious consultation and treatment — facilities for individual conference and for group meetings in inmate housing.

Educational opportunities and vocational training — school with classrooms and library as well as shop with classrooms and library.

Employment in maintenance and operation of institution.

Recreation, physical training, and other leisure time activities — dayrooms, hobby shops.

Contacts with relatives, friends, and community — visiting rooms, small meeting rooms, picnic grounds.

Recognition of development and meritorious activities.

Training is a key element in treatment. It gives a positive focus for life and increases the chances for reintegration of the inmate into society. The unemployed are most prone to become recidivists.

Exercise provides an outlet to work off excess energy and pent-up antagonisms.

SECURITY

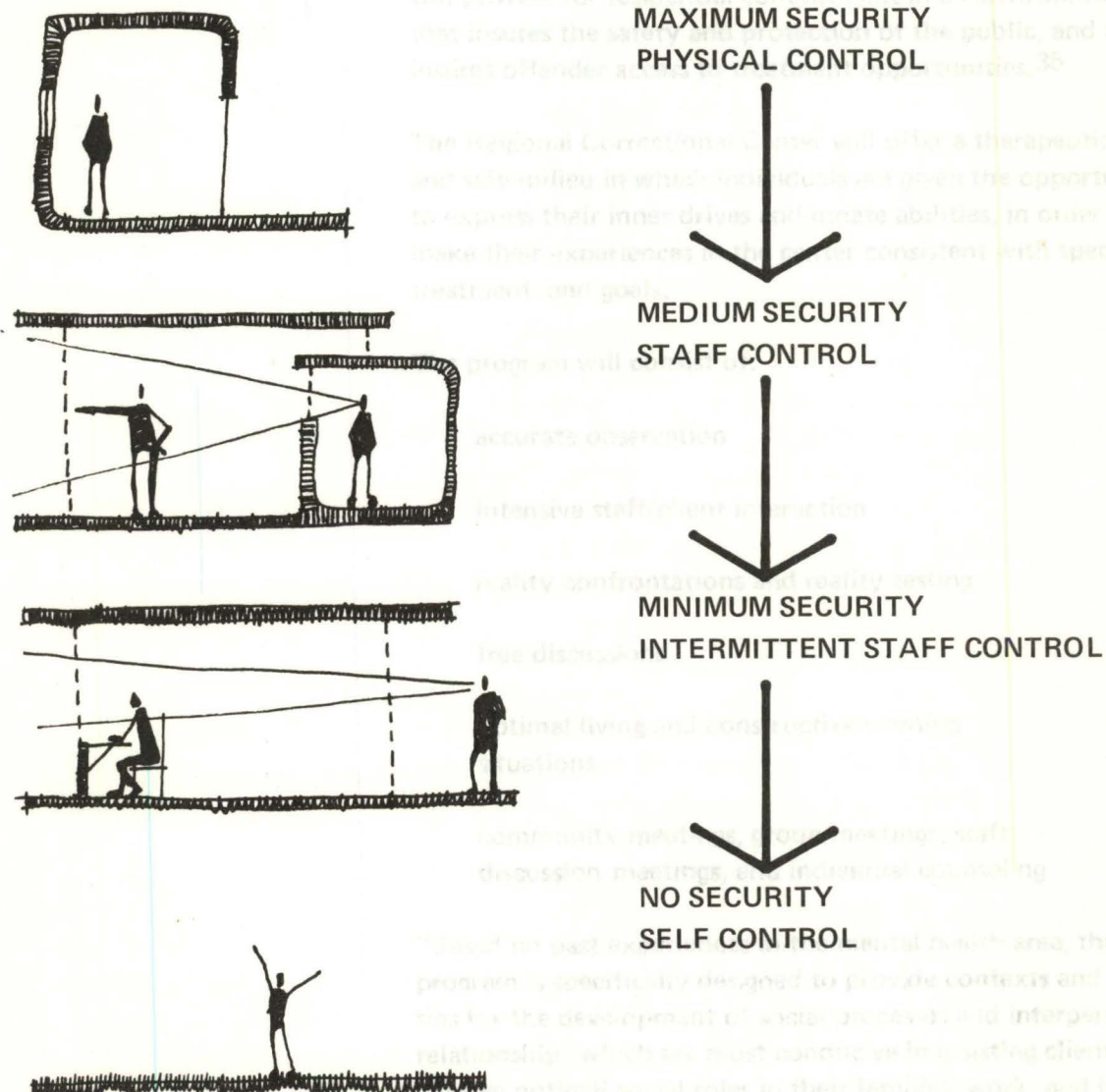
Security is the primary business of the prison; but not its ultimate goal. Having assured security, it may then be assumed, and the main business of the prison may be carried on.

Security deals with three basic elements:

escape
contraband
disorder

"Divide and rule" is a sound security principle.

There are four basic levels of security:



FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL CENTER

The Regional Correctional Center represents the primary program delivery element of the South Carolina Correctional System. It will provide a diversity of resources appropriate to a wide range of offender needs. It will serve as an intensive treatment facility for offenders sentenced to more than 30 days who are not in Partial Release or High Security Programs. It will provide for residential commitment in an environment that insures the safety and protection of the public, and also insures offender access to treatment opportunities.³⁵

The Regional Correctional Center will offer a therapeutic and safe milieu in which individuals are given the opportunity to express their inner drives and innate abilities, in order to make their experiences in the center consistent with specific treatment and goals.

The program will consist of:

accurate observation

intensive staff/client interaction

reality confrontations and reality testing

free discussions

optimal living and constructive learning situations

community meetings, group meetings, staff discussion meetings, and individual counseling

"Based on past experiences in the mental health area, the program is specifically designed to provide contexts and facilities for the development of social processes and interpersonal relationships which are most conducive in assisting clients to achieve optimal social roles in their families, work, and in society as a whole, to their maximum capabilities and potential. To accomplish this goal, the treatment program focuses on current client behavior and his interaction processes within the correctional community. Care is taken to provide him with insight into the causes of his difficulties, and to make him

responsible for his own socialization program, and thus for his eventual return to society."³⁷

The treatment program of the Regional Correctional Center will be based on the following premises:³⁸

the entire social organization in which the client participates is considered instrumental in affecting outcome of treatment.

the social organization of the community is a vital force in treatment, rather than a mere backdrop for routine institutional life.

another key concept is the providing of opportunities for the client to take an active and determinate part in his progress, in taking responsibility for the rehabilitation of his fellow residents, and therefore for the success of the entire program.

all social relationships within the center (i.e., inmate to inmate and inmate to staff) are regarded as potentially vital components in the treatment process.

The Regional Correctional Center consists of four independent yet interrelated sections. They are:³⁹

Administration: In the RCC, staff activity consists of program coordination, facility maintenance, and public relations. Office space should be provided for a staff work area, a communications link with state correctional and law enforcement information systems, and for meeting the public. There should be a public entrance and a reception-waiting area. Through the reception area, the public should have access to rooms for meeting with administrators and residents, and to areas for educational and work programs.

Program: In the RCC, residents are involved in academic education, vocational education, and employment programs. Available community programs should be used, and when possible the residents should be allowed to continue pre-arrest educational and work activity. Educational space in the RCC should consist of library, study, discussion, and laboratory spaces. Work space should consist of shops and offices.

Activity Support: The necessary climate control and facility maintenance spaces should be provided. Rest rooms and vending machines should be accessible from program, staff, and public spaces. Food and laundry service should be provided.

Residences: Assignment should be based on the desires and security requirements of each individual. Residential space should have clothing storage and sitting areas. Space for personal hygiene, dining, and indoor and outdoor recreation can be shared as security levels allow. Meeting areas should be provided for conferences with counselors, law enforcement officials, lawyers, and visitors.

INTAKE SERVICE CENTER

The Intake Service Center is a new concept in the Criminal Justice System. "Pretrial assessment and diagnosis has traditionally been a hit and miss, poorly organized activity conducted by a variety of different agencies when done at all."⁴⁰

The Intake Service Process "has become the key element of the entire system, operationally extending across the whole spectrum of the Criminal Justice Process from initial intervention to correctional aftercare and follow-up. The primary objective of the Intake Service Process is to identify the needs of the individuals for appropriate correctional services, and to facilitate the obtainment of such services by their link-up with available programs."⁴¹ The program will consist of:⁴²

residential services to provide for detaining offenders while undergoing classification and diagnosis

pre-trial and pre-sentence diagnosis and assessment on a voluntary basis for individuals in both residential and non-residential categories.

short-term intake screening for diversion to non-institutional pre-trial intervention program.

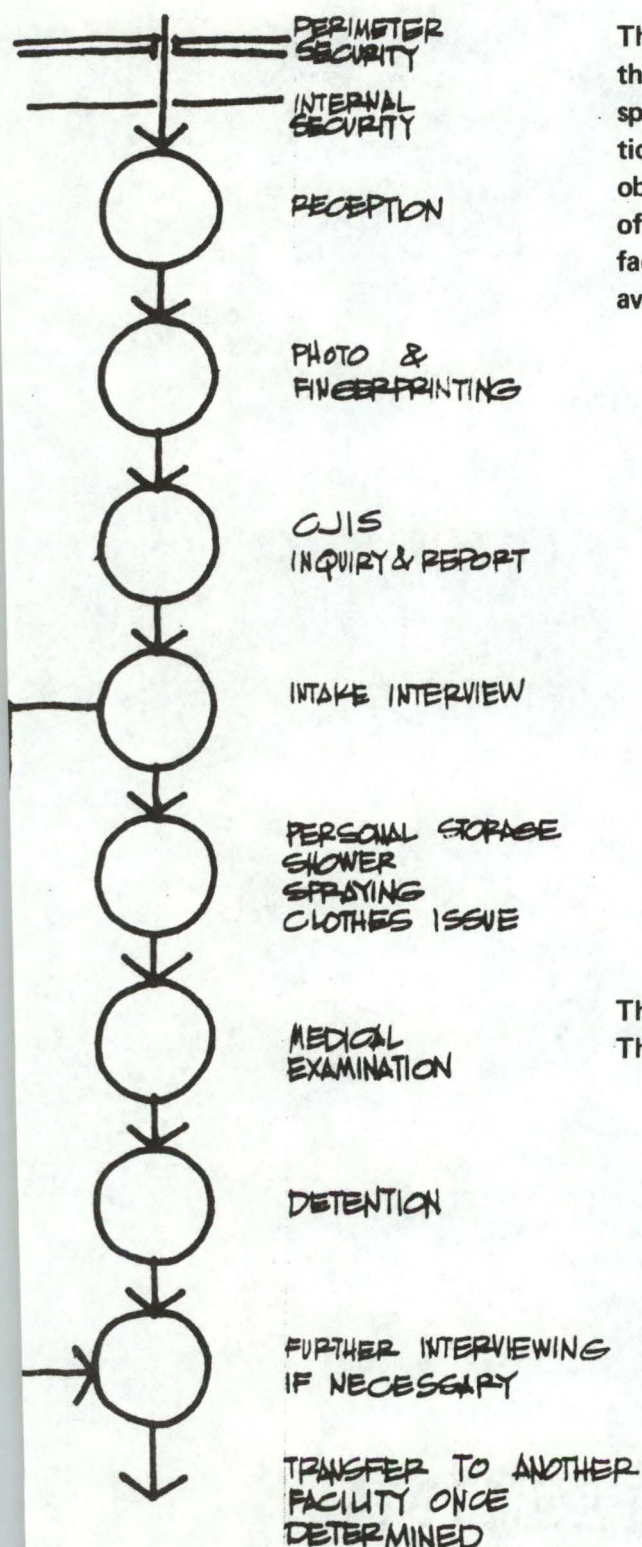
ongoing assessment and evaluation of individual's adjustment to programs.

monitoring, coordination, and evaluation of operational correctional programs, and research and development of new alternatives.

The Intake Service Center consists of five interrelated sections. They are:

Administration: In the ISC, staff activity consists of facility administration, offender assessment, and program research and development. Although many persons involved in the administration will be working only on the administrative functioning of the ISC, there will be many involved with the assessment of offenders and will need a direct link to the programming area.

Reception: This will be the point in which the offender makes initial contact with the ISC. At this point, the inmate must begin his rehabilitation process. It will consist of an entry sally port, waiting/reception room, dressing



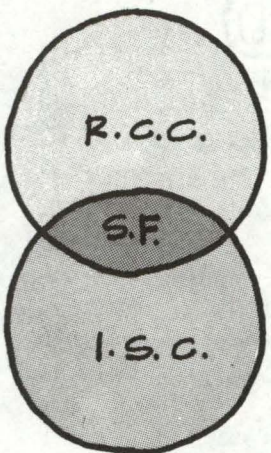
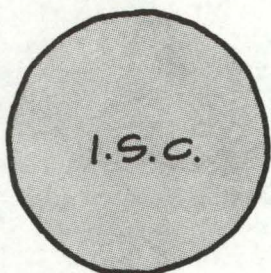
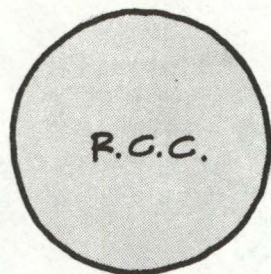
and shower for males, property storage, and processing spaces.

Program: In the ISC, offenders are involved in intensive classification and diagnosis. Spaces suggested are counseling rooms, offices, and work spaces.

Activity Support: The necessary climate control and facility maintenance spaces, as well as food and laundry services should be provided.

Residences: The residences suggested are to all be maximum security and should provide for the safety of all inmates from others as well as themselves. Space for personal hygiene, dining, and recreation can be shared as security level allows. Meeting spaces should be provided for conferences with counselors, law enforcement officials, lawyers, and visitors. All activities will be under strict supervision and surveillance.

SHARED USE FACILITY



The objective of this concept as illustrated by the diagram is to demonstrate the development of a facility in which is housed a Regional Correctional Center and Intake Service Center, independently operating, yet using shared facilities to eliminate duplication of services. After looking at the essential elements required for the operation of either a R.C.C. or an I.S.C., it is evident that there are many items in common with each.

Greenwood, the location of the R.C.C. and I.S.C. for the Upper Savannah Region, is basically rural in nature, and the numbers involved in each center are relatively low. Therefore, it is proposed that the R.C.C. and the I.S.C. be combined into a Shared Use Facility. The shared facilities to be used by both will include:

security

staff support

operation support

information

medical services

residential services

recreation

parking

SITE

The site for this proposed Regional Correctional and Intake Service Center is the site recommended by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture.

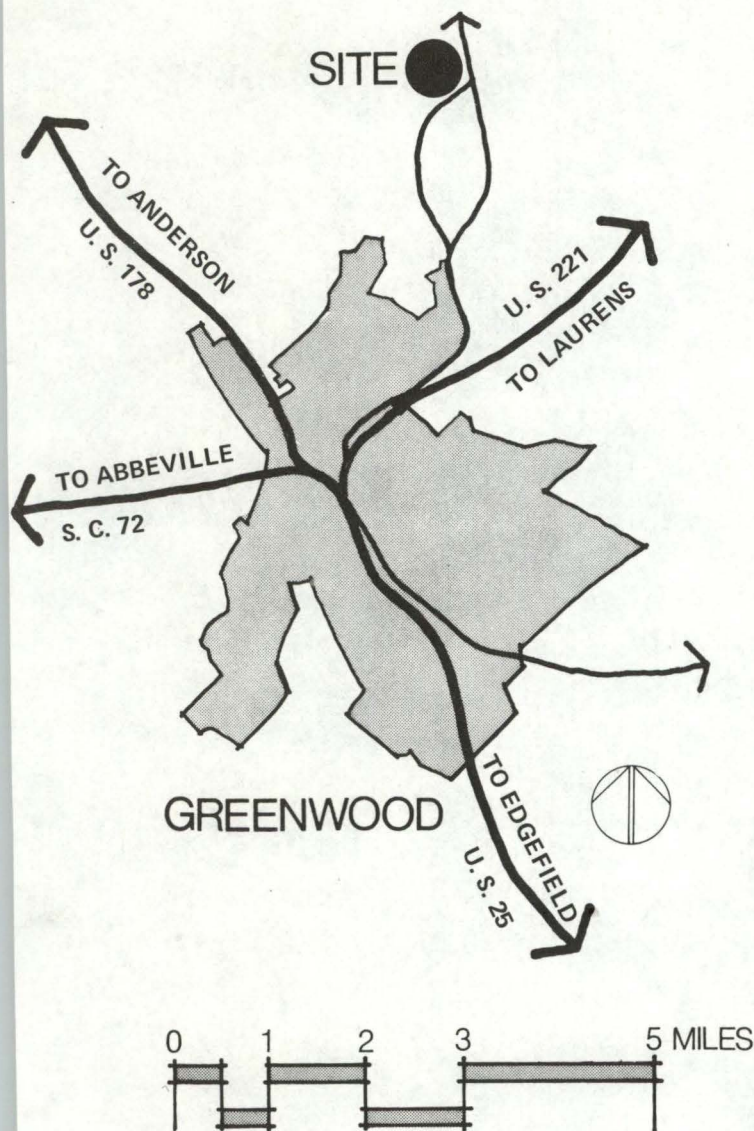
It is the present location of the Greenwood County Prison located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the center of Greenwood.

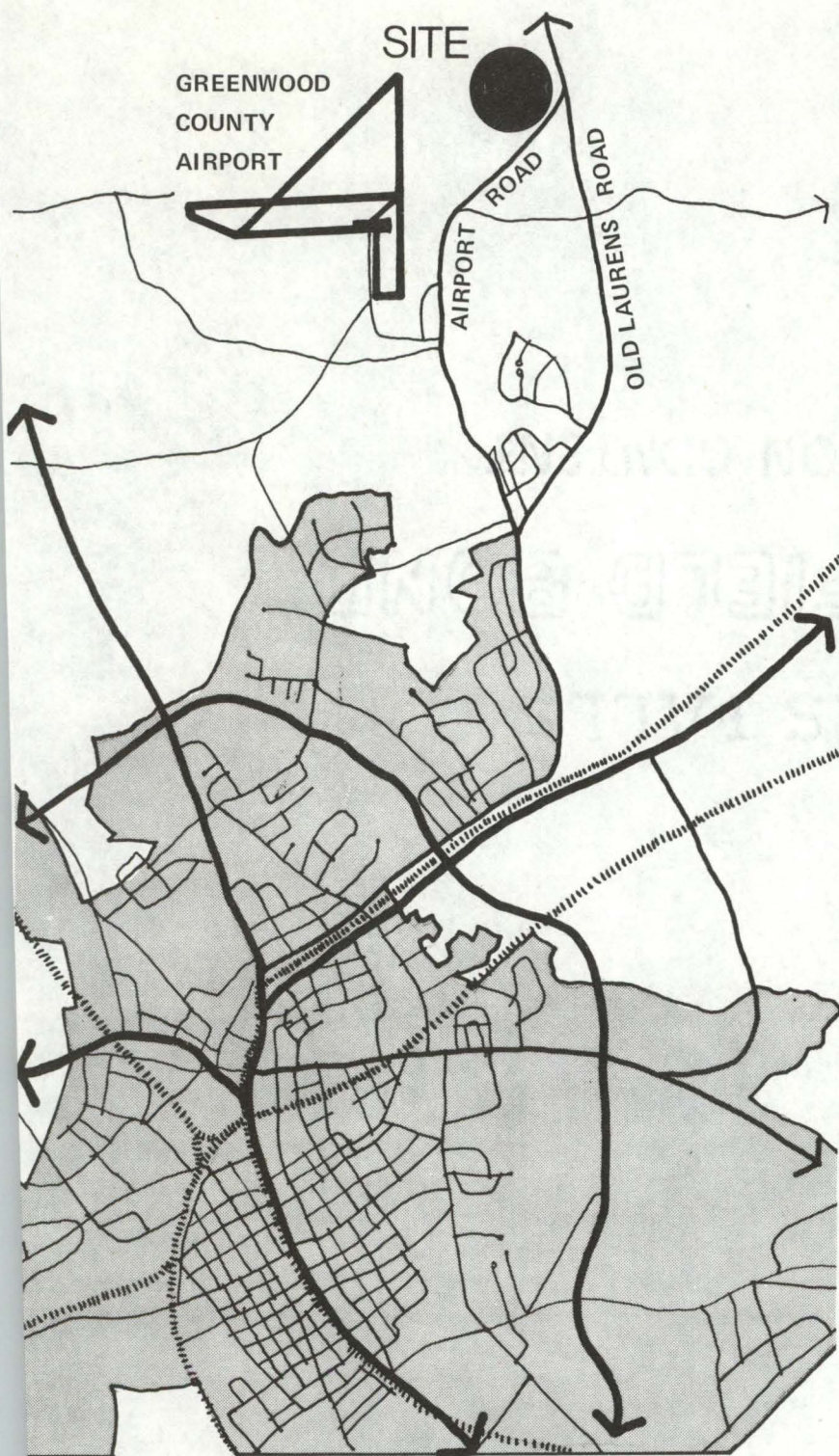
The three criteria by which the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture chose this site are as follows:

"The first criteria is that the site be near the city of Greenwood. The present Greenwood County Prison lies near the city of Greenwood buffered by its airport. A triangle formed by Public Roads 254, 246, and 221 surround the area in which the prison and the airport are located."⁴⁴

"The second criteria is that the site not be in the immediate vicinity of an urbanized area. The camp is in the county and not in the primary direction of urban growth of the city of Greenwood. Furthermore, growth around the airport is negligible."⁴⁵

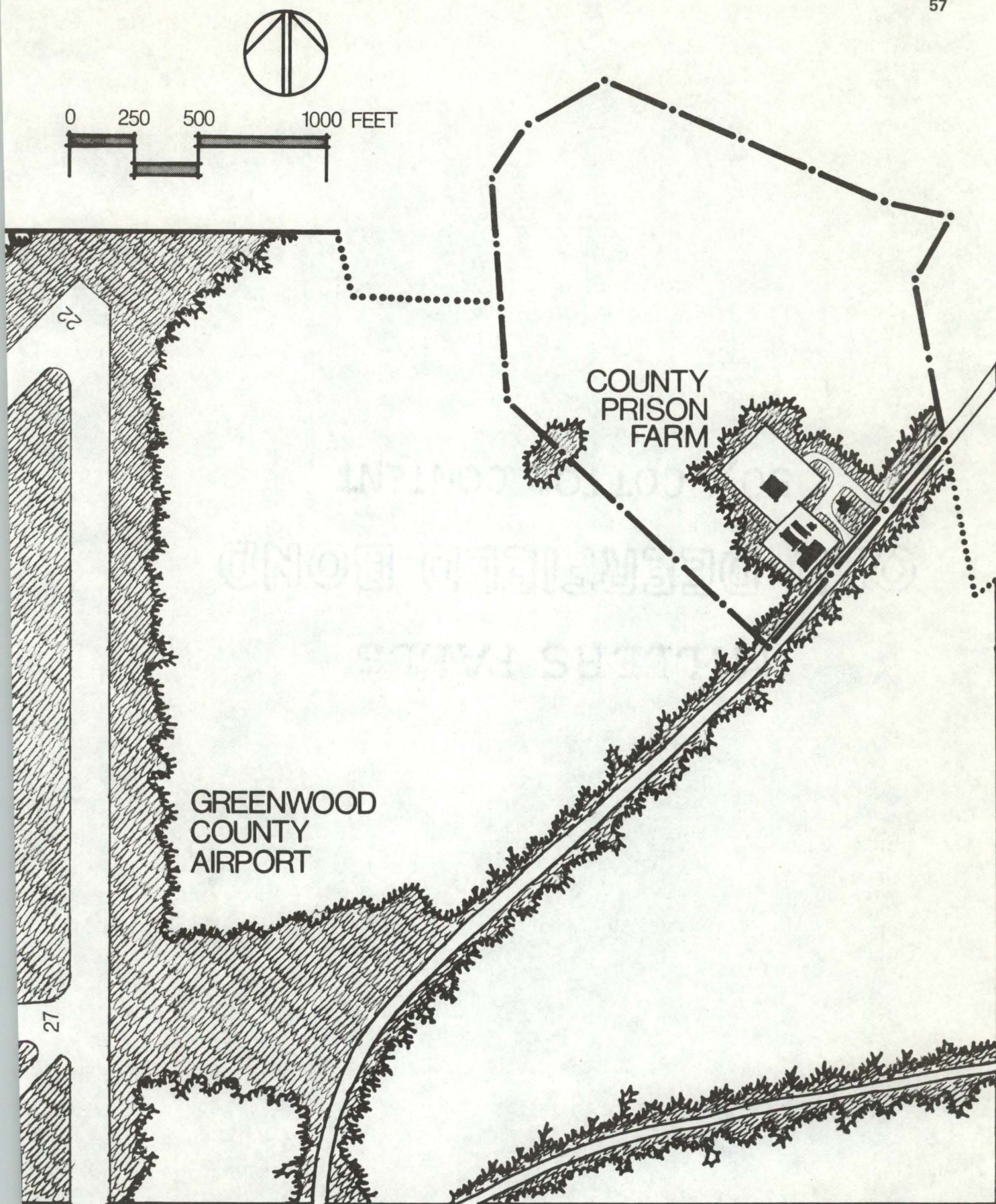
"The third criteria is that there be adequate and available land. The county government presently operates the prison on a portion of airport land. The prison may be available if its operation is phased out in accordance with the recommendations of the Adult Corrections Study. No other county function has voiced a request for use of the land. The site is owned by the federal government and loaned to the county for its use as an airport."⁴⁶



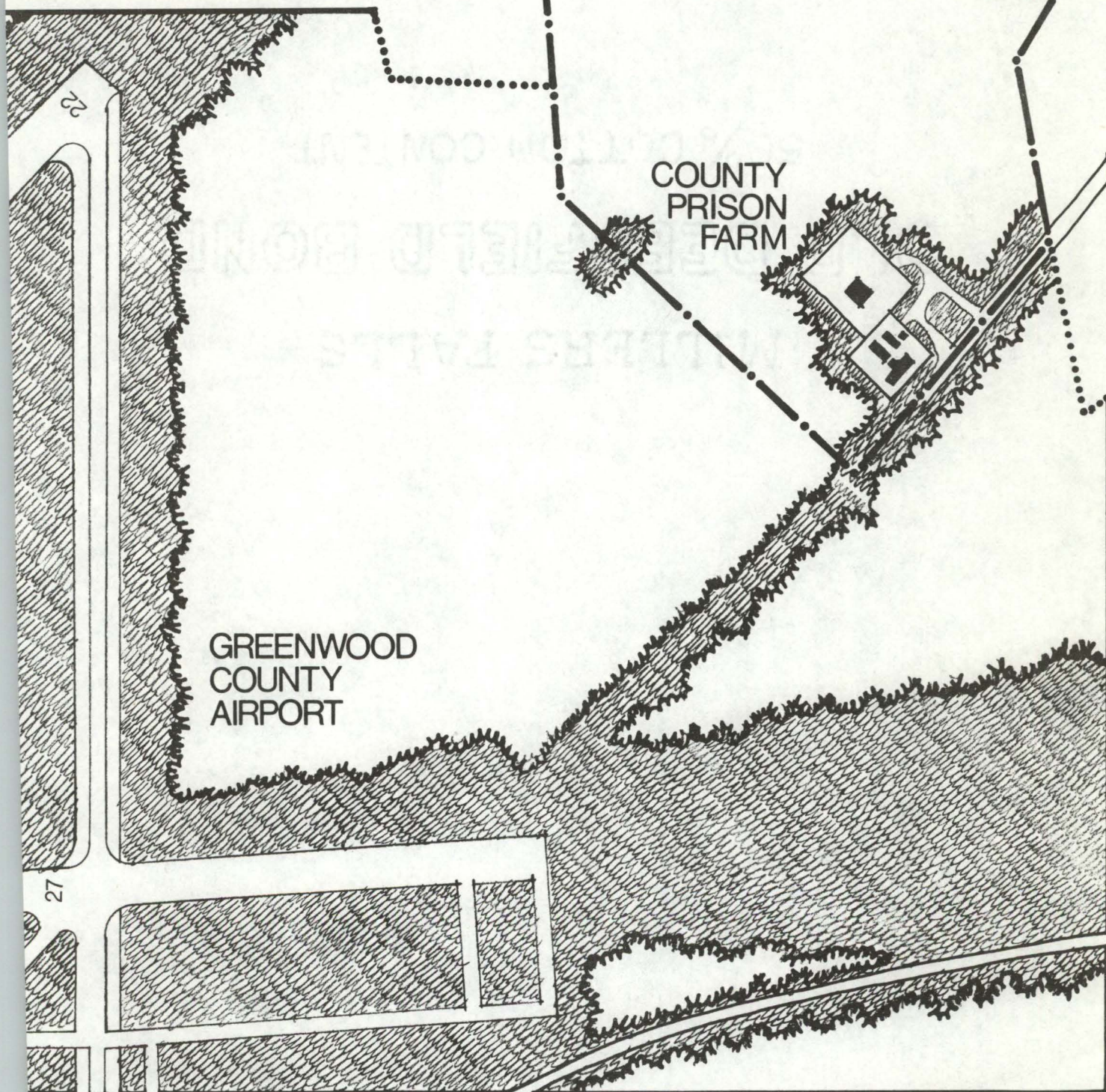
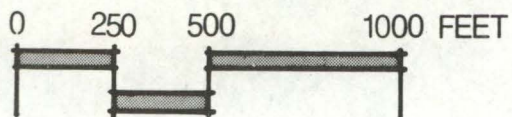


The site contains 64.87 acres. The land is gently sloping from south to north. The south side of the site, which fronts Airport Road, contains the existing County Prison. This section of the site is relatively flat and is generally cleared of vegetation except for scattered oaks. The rear section of the site is densely wooded with mainly oaks and pines.

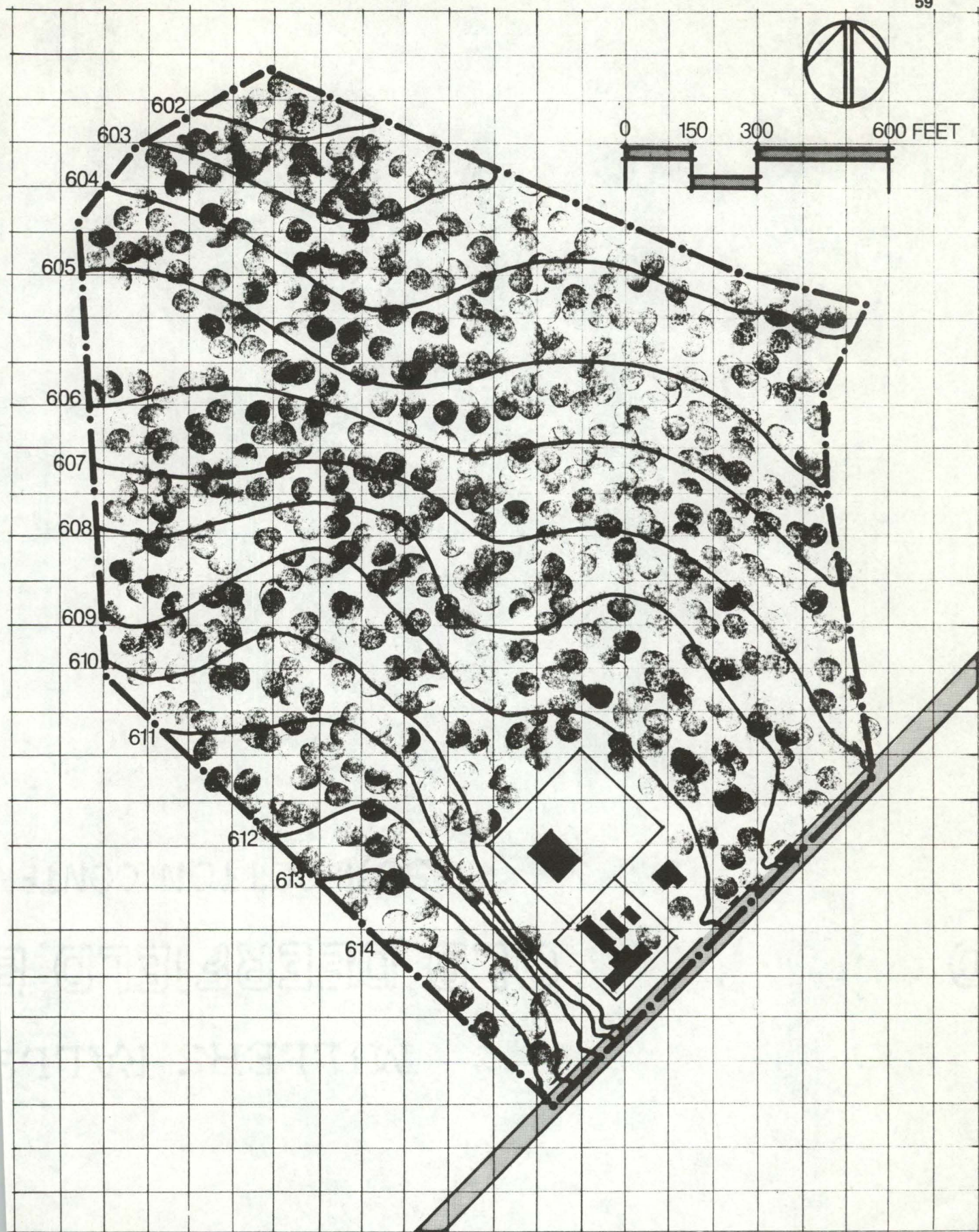
At the present, the major access to the County Prison from the center of the city is by Airport Road, but this will change in the future. There are plans being made for the expansion of the east-west runway of the airport. With this expansion will come a new entrance to the site. It will be accomplished by coming north on Old Laurens Road then turning back south on Airport Road. This will reverse the present entrance orientation.



EXISTING SITE



SITE AFTER AIRPORT EXPANSION



SITE

COUNTY PRISON

The existing prison on the site consists of 6 structures.

GUARD OFFICES. This is an old residence which is being used as the guard headquarters and lounge.

DORMITORY. This contains two large wards which house the inmates, originally designed for segregation of races. However, it is no longer used for this purpose.

DINING/KITCHEN. This structure is directly linked with the Dormitory.

SUPPORT. This contains the support items such as boiler, laundry, storage, and tool room.

ISOLATION. This small structure contains 3 poorly lit, unfurnished, stark, 5x5 isolation cells. This structure is said to be seldom used.

REPAIR. To the rear of the site is a large repair shop where work is done on county equipment.

All of these structures are very depressing, harsh and "prison-like," and will be phased out.

PROGRAM

REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL CENTER

ADMINISTRATION

FUNCTION Coordination and planning of maintenance, operation, policies, regulations, and programs

Provide healthy link with community and region

SPECIFICS Should be outside security area to prevent need to search visitors

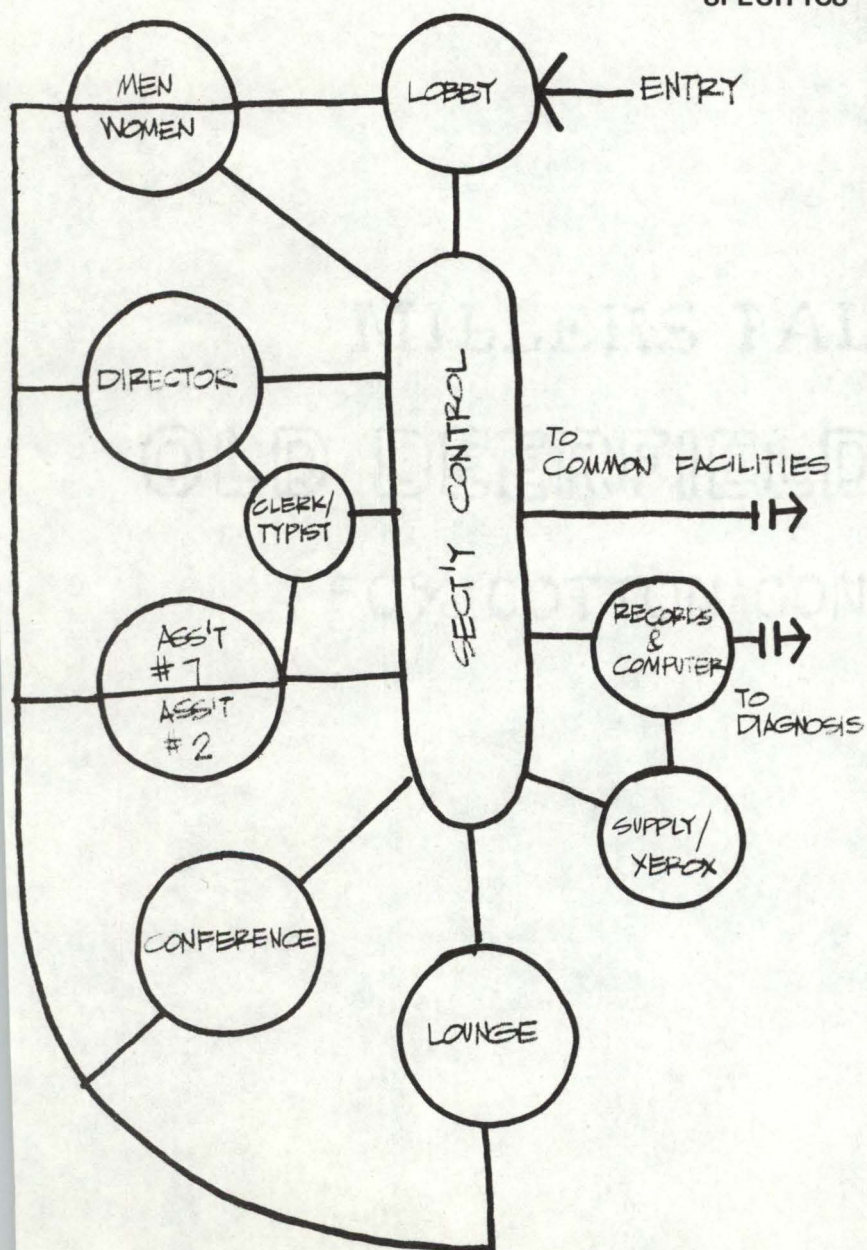
Should be easily isolated if need occurs

Should be directly available on arrival

Should be available to inmate but should not encourage casual visits

Secretaries should provide control for:

small waiting area
computer records
director and assistants
conference room
supply and reproduction



RECEPTION SERVICES

R.C.C.

FUNCTION Receive all incoming inmates

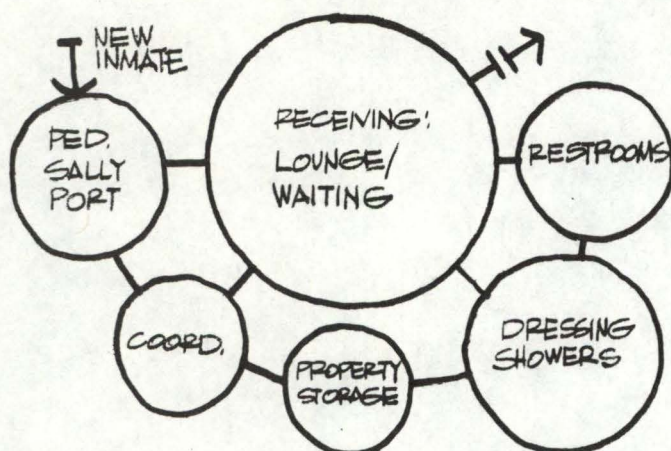
SPECIFICS Receiving:

reception for all new inmates

contraband check

check and store personal items

shower



VISITING

FUNCTION To provide visitation to the inmates in such a manner as to aid rehabilitation

SPECIFICS The resocialization of the public offender is not facilitated by isolation from family and friends, so visitation in a normal situation is required.

The judicial process insures the inmate's right of access to legal counsel.

All visiting must be conducted in informal, non-threatening spaces.

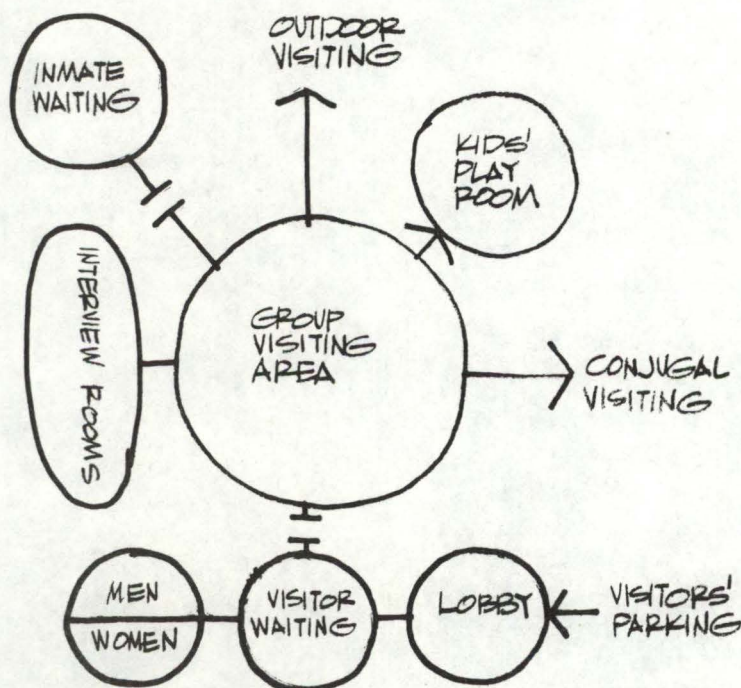
The following should be provided:

A reasonable amount of privacy

Indoor-outdoor visiting

A waiting area for the visitor

A play area for visitors' children which is under visual control of parents



R.C.C.

A vending machine area for the convenience of visitors while with inmates.

Visual surveillance of all areas

A parcel and personal check, as well as general security precautions

CONJUGAL VISITING

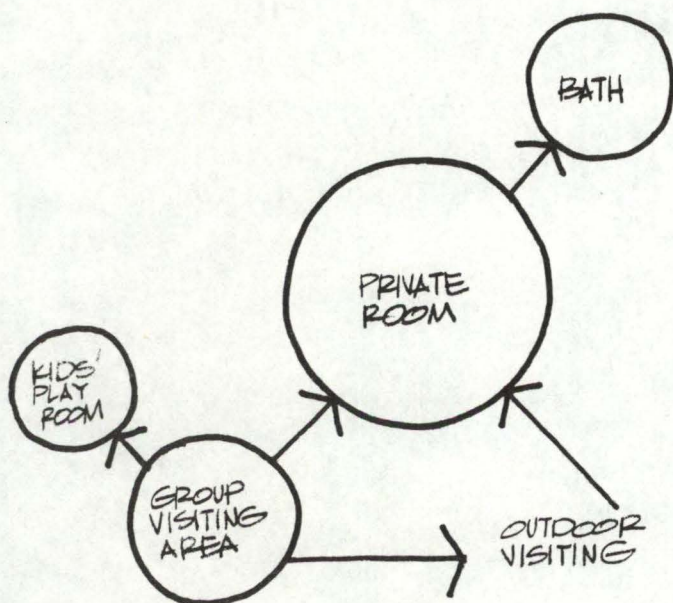
FUNCTION To provide normal marital relationships to assist in rehabilitation and reduce homosexuality.

SPECIFICS The atmosphere must not be "forced" or conspicuous.

The visitor must have a relaxed and inconspicuous entrance sequence.

Toilet facilities should be provided in the private room.

The facilities should be away from inmate areas and near the outside visiting area.



PROGRAM COORDINATION

R.C.C.

FUNCTION

To provide planned coordination of rehabilitation and reintegration programs

SPECIFICS

Provide staff with easy access to various program areas

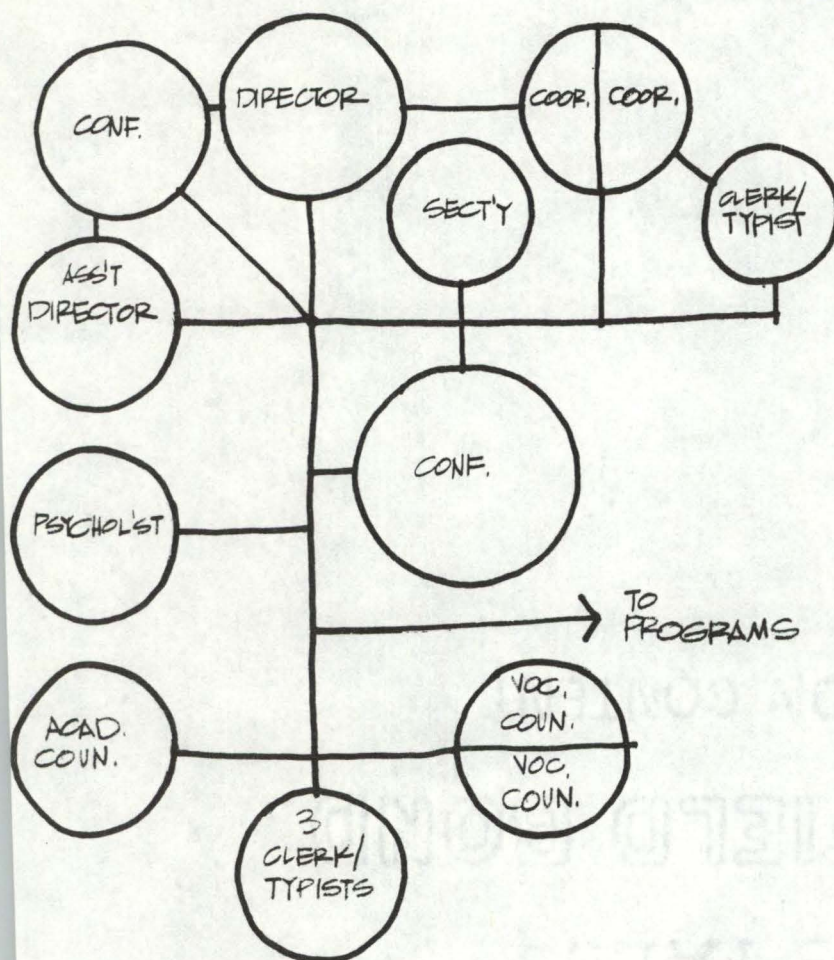
Establish effective means of communication between various programs and their directors

Establish center for records of various programs

Two elements of Program Coordination

Team Supervision, Training, and Assessment

Program Administration and Development



ACADEMIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS

R.C.C.

FUNCTION

Increase the educational level of the inmate, thus improving the inmate's chance of functioning in the community once released.

SPECIFICS

Facts:

10% of inmates have educational level 1-5

56% of inmates have educational level 6-9

33% of inmates have educational level 10-12

By increasing academic education level, inmate is better able to function in the community by:

increased ability to earn a living

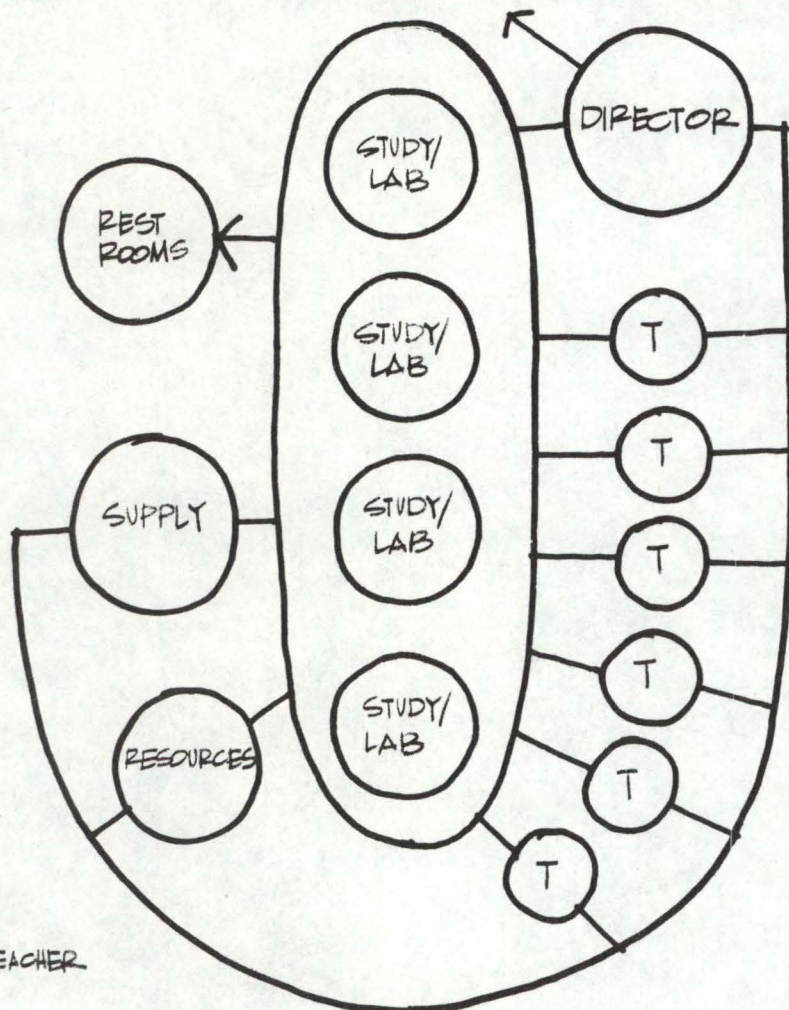
increased understanding of economic conditions

developed attitudes and habits that will aid in adjustment

Provide program with cluster around resource center, teacher's work space, supply, and restroom

Provide access to library

PROGRAM COORDINATOR



VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

R.C.C.

FUNCTION

Increase the vocational level of the inmate, thus improving the inmate's chance of functioning in the community once released.

SPECIFICS

Help develop good work habits and attitudes

Encourage participation by community members

Should be geared to employment needs in the area

Should provide interesting skills which will be continued once released

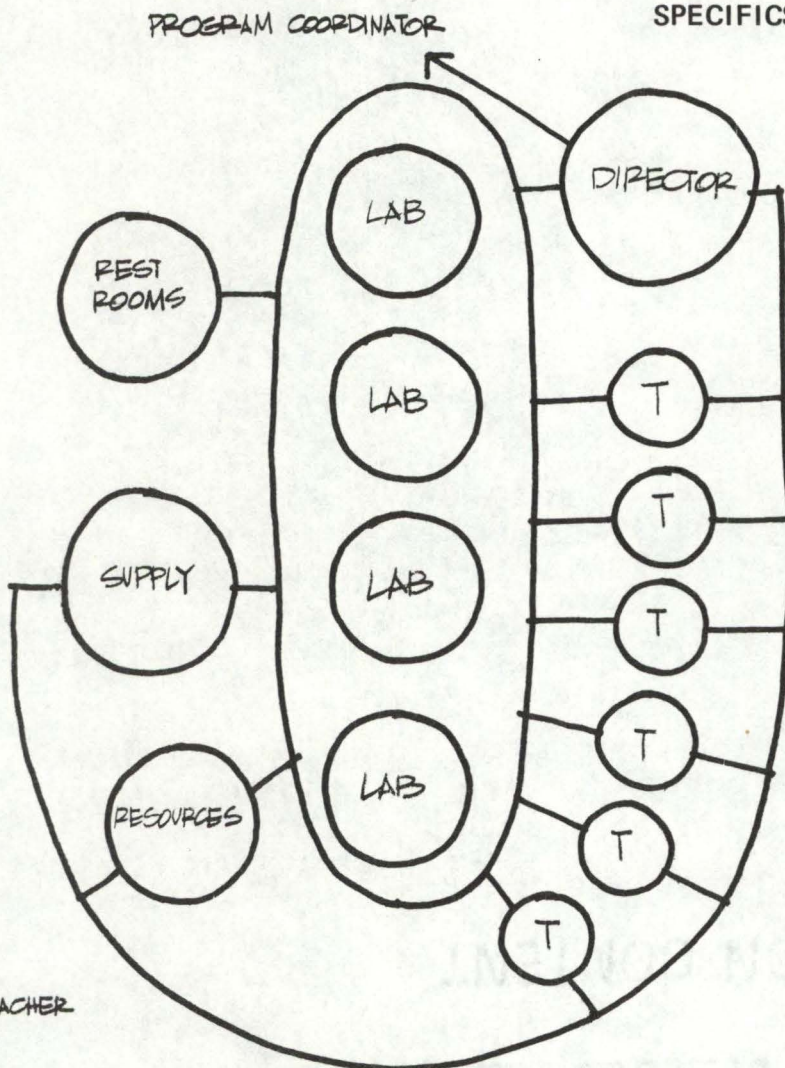
This area is likely to be noisy

Should be flexible to meet changing employment needs

Provide access to library

Director should have control over incoming materials

Materials should be protected from theft or inappropriate use



TEACHER

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

R.C.C.

FUNCTION

Increase the understanding and awareness of community economic systems and employment opportunities, thus improving the inmate's chance of functioning in the community once released.

SPECIFICS

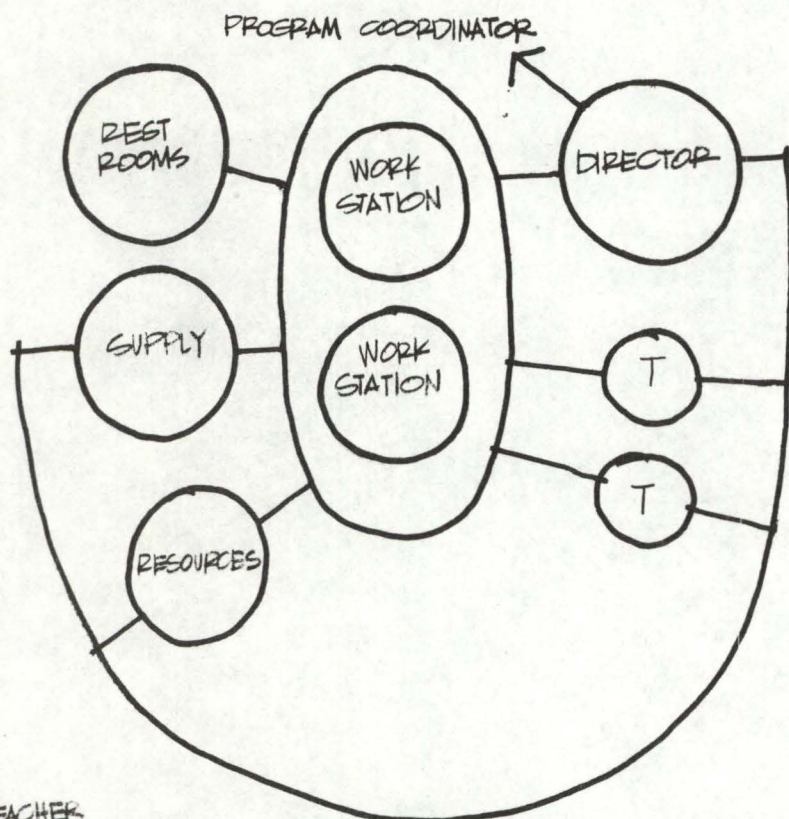
Should work closely with academic and vocational education programs.

Should counsel inmates by matching inmate aptitudes with possible long-range employment goals.

Should help establish jobs that are available to inmates on work release programs or when released from the correctional center.

Should counsel inmates as to the demand for different types of labor.

Should be associated with classification services since inmate will need job if paroled.



NON-ASSIGNED PROGRAMS

R.C.C.

FUNCTION

Provide flexible spaces that can accommodate various programs not specifically provided for

SPECIFICS

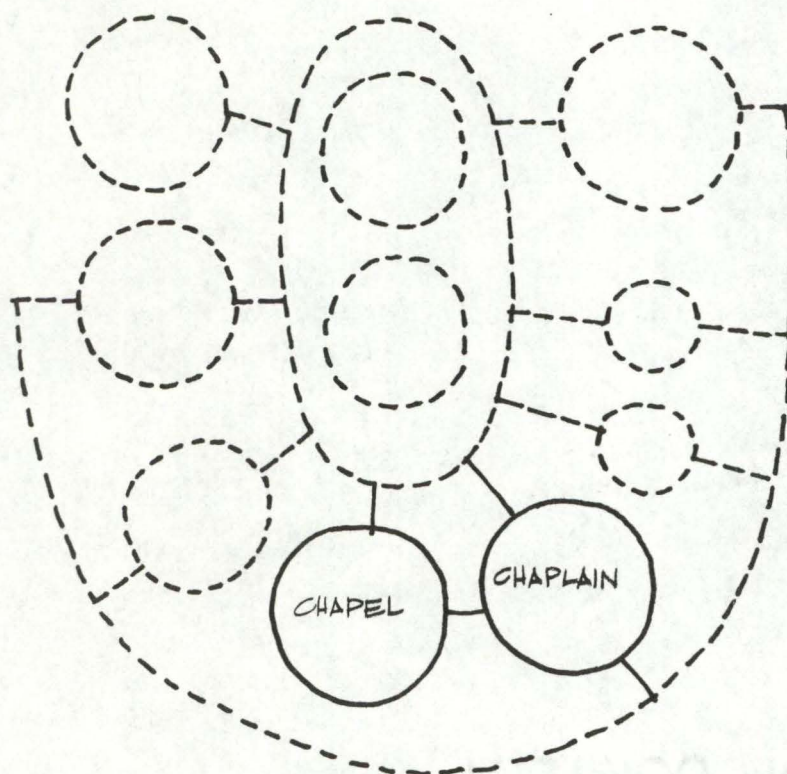
Should be accessible to other program areas

A chapel should be provided to serve as an interdenominational center for religious sessions

Provide group therapy programs for ten percent of population in 3 groups of 8

Legal counseling should be provided to inform convicted inmates of legal options open to them

Due to nature of use, this facility and the Employment Programs Area should be combined



RESIDENTIAL MODULES

R.C.C.

FUNCTION

Provide each inmate with an immediate environment which satisfies and reinforces man's basic physical and psychological needs and provides a setting for the continuance of rehabilitation and reintegration.

SPECIFICS

Living units should:

Reinforce individual identity through decentralization.

Reinforce decentralization by using clustered units.

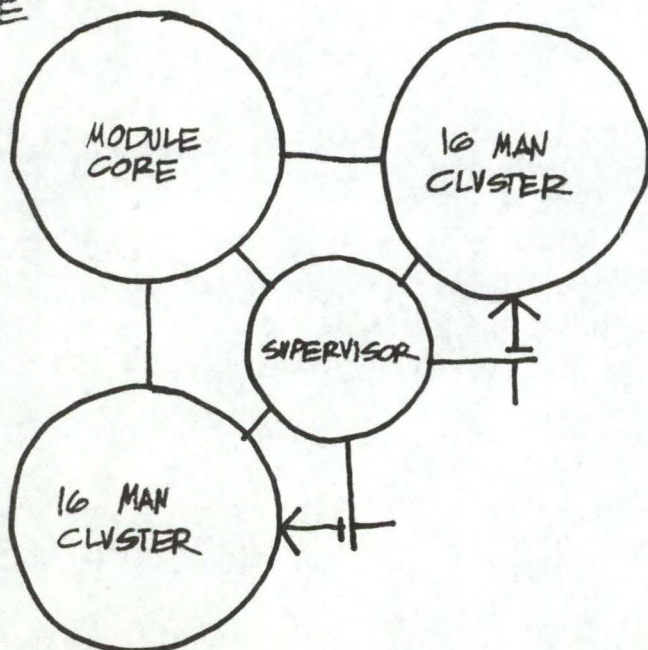
Provide a "home atmosphere" separate from working areas of center.

Allow for territoriality and self-expression.

Provide for counseling within the residential modules.

Provide residents with as much privacy as feasible.

RESIDENTIAL
MODULE

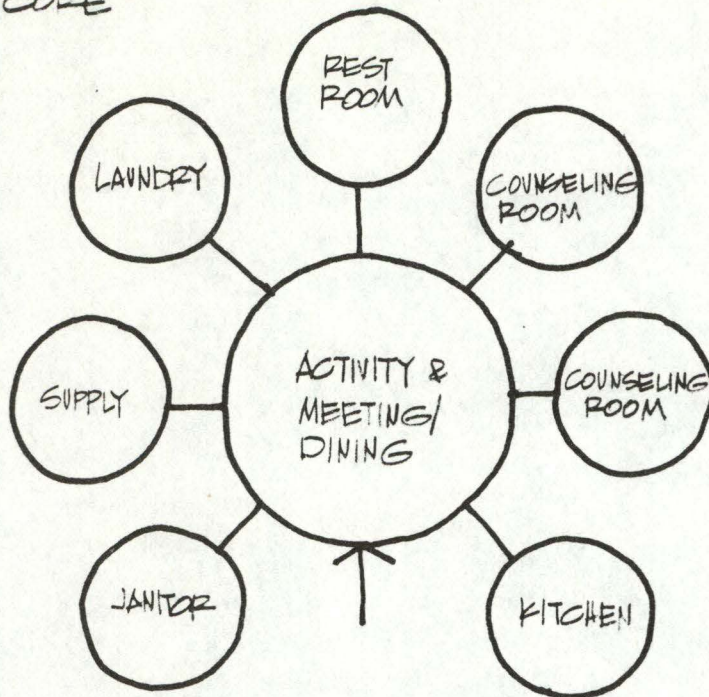


The residential areas will be developed on a Residential Module of 32 inmates based on counseling programs and inmate-staff ratio studies. The 32-man modules will be sub-divided into 2 clusters of 16 men sharing a dayroom. The residential areas are further divided into groups of 8 inmates sharing toilet facilities. The final subdivision is into individual rooms.

Two 16-man clusters will be grouped around and supported by the module core. The core will consist of:

Activity area

Meeting/Dining space

MODULE
CORE

Receiving kitchen

Laundry

Rest Rooms

Supply and Storage

Janitor closet

The 16-man cluster will consist of:

Dayroom:

Provide for social interaction among residents.

Provide for t.v., reading, games, and general lounging.

The space should be as "non-institutional" as possible and be bright and cheerful.

Should be directly accessible to residents' rooms.

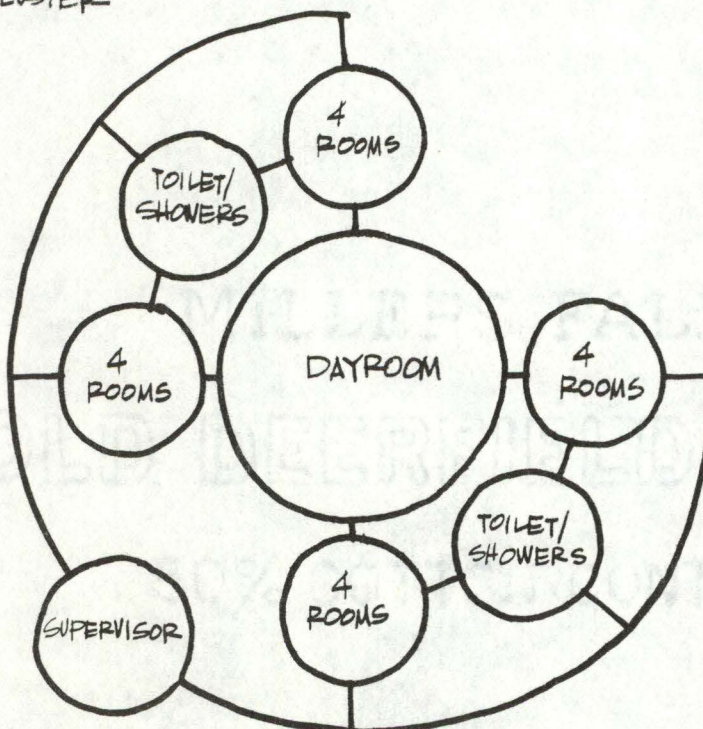
Toilets/Showers:

Economics will not allow for individual toilet facilities, so a shared toilet should be provided.

Design for as much privacy as possible.

Provide vandal-proof facilities, such as flush valve toilets rather than tank toilets.

Provide 3 water closets, 4 lavatories, 2 urinals, 4 showers per 8 inmates.

LIVING
CLUSTER

Individual Rooms:

Provide 1 room for each inmate.

Behavior modification program flexibility should be provided for in the form of the inmate "earning" better living accommodations.

Each room should allow for self-expression of the inmates without becoming obtrusive or detracting.

Each room should be provided with at least 1 window for natural lighting, psychological relief from the room, and a pleasant view to the outside.

The materials should be as durable without imposing the durability on the residents.

The colors should be bright, cheerful, and "non-institutional."

Provide each r.c.c. room with desk, chair, bed, storage, unbreakable mirror, security window, and lockable door.

The door should be lockable by the inmate with an override system that the staff could control.

"An important consideration to remember is that people will generally respond to a situation much in the same way they have learned to interpret that situation. Thus, if inmates reside in a highly secure environment, furnished with fixed security-type hardware, they will be inclined to interpret the environment as threatening, full of distrust, and therefore, respond accordingly."43

INTAKE SERVICE CENTER

ADMINISTRATION

FUNCTION

Coordination and planning of maintenance, operation, policies, regulations, and programs

Provide healthy link with community and region

SPECIFICS

Should be outside security area to prevent need to search visitors

Should be easily isolated if need occurs

Should be directly available on arrival

Secretaries should provide control for:

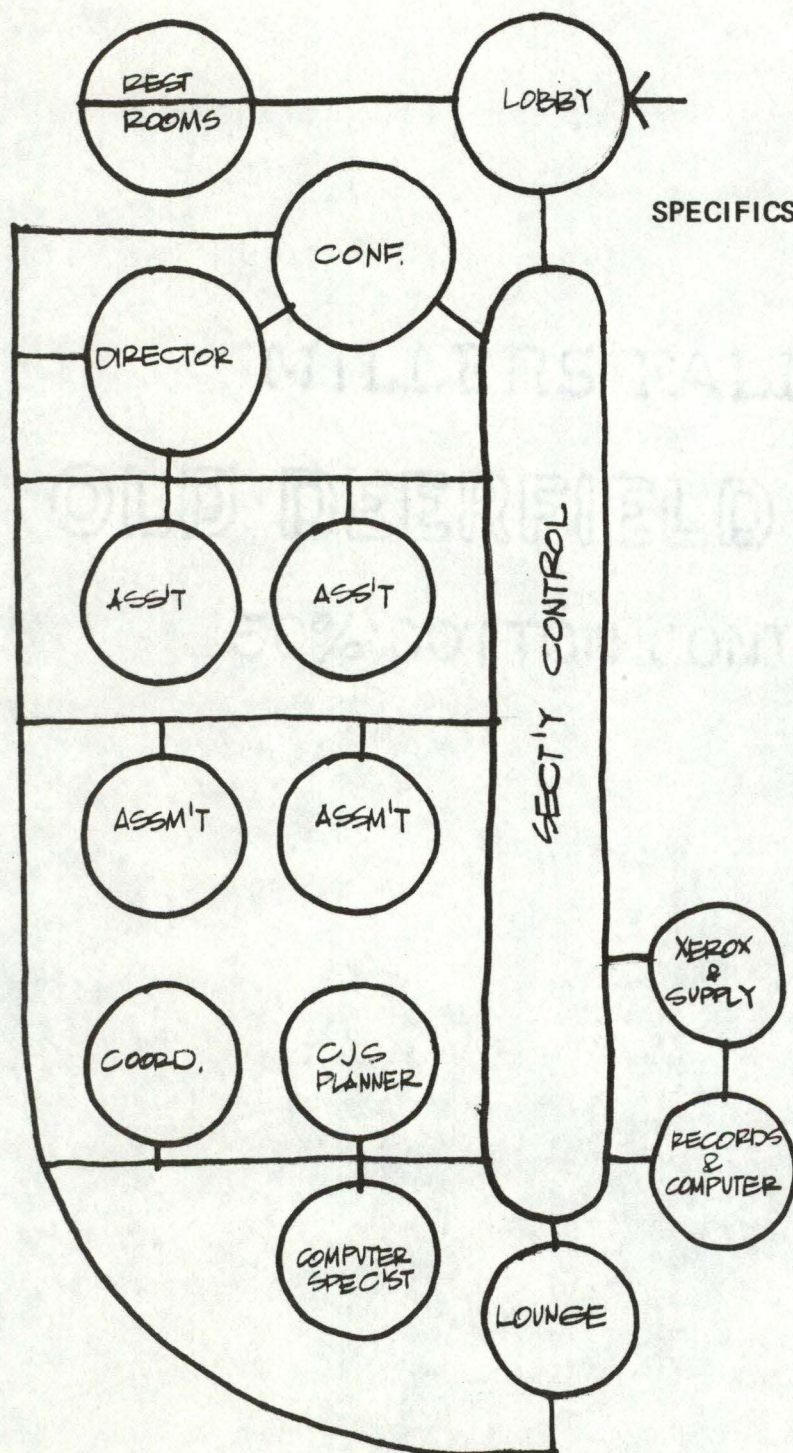
small waiting area

computer records

director and assistants

conference room

supply and reproduction



RECEPTION SERVICES

I.S.C.

FUNCTION

Receive and classify all incoming inmates

SPECIFICS

The Reception Services is the essential component of the I.S.C.

The reception area will have maximum security

Reception of both male and female inmates

Female:

No detention services will be provided

Will consist only of processing, classification/testing, and medical examination

Should be separated from male traffic

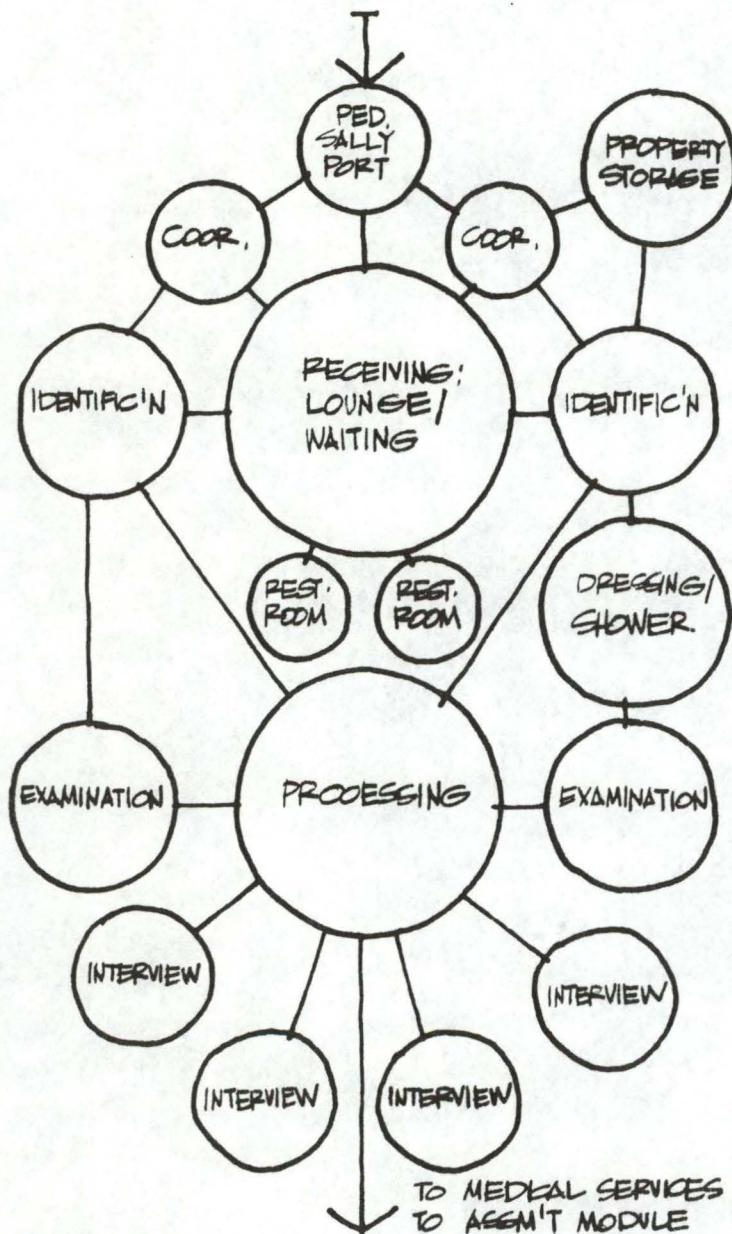
Male:

Inmates are received through sally port

Inmates beginning processing and to be detained will be photographed, fingerprinted, take shower, be sprayed, and issued clothing

Inmates just to be tested will proceed directly to interviewing

All inmates will receive a medical examination at the infirmary



VISITING

I.S.C.

FUNCTION

To provide visitation to the inmates in such a manner as to support security as well as rehabilitation

SPECIFICS

The inmate must be able to communicate with his attorney

Resocialization of the offender must be accompanied by continual contact with friends and family

All visiting must be conducted in informal, non-threatening spaces but still be secure

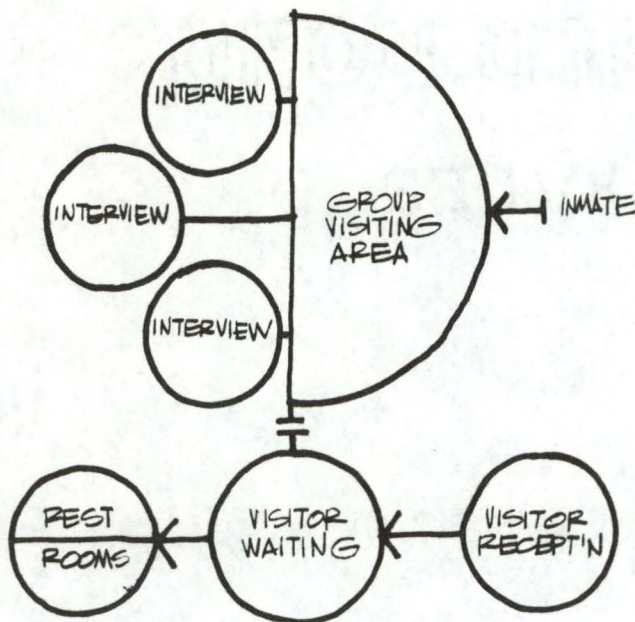
A reasonable amount of privacy should be provided yet still be secure

A waiting area should be provided for the visitors

Visual surveillance should be provided

Provide for parcel and personal check as well as general security precautions

Conjugal visiting will not be provided



PROGRAM

I.S.C.

FUNCTION

To provide for assessment and pre-trial investigations of all inmates

SPECIFICS

Should be easily accessible from residential modules

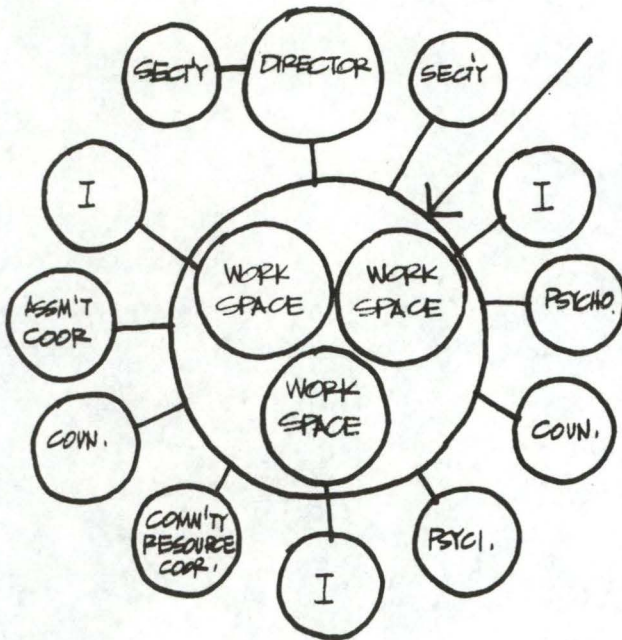
Pre-trial investigations will be minimal at first, but should be planned to be phased in

This area will be subdivided into:

Non-Residential and Residential Assessment Services

Pre-Trial Release and Intervention Services

These area will all be maximum security



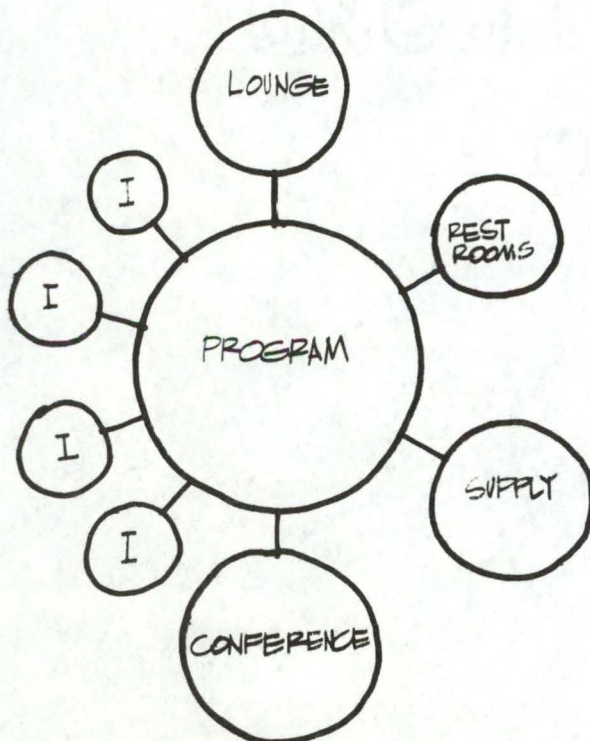
PROGRAM SUPPORT

FUNCTION

To provide auxiliary support functions for the Program Area

SPECIFICS

All of these services should be maximum security and easily accessible by Program Area



ASSESSMENT MODULES

I.S.C.

FUNCTION

To provide detention facilities for intake assessment where necessary which satisfy and reinforce man's basic physical and psychological needs, and provide a setting for the beginning of rehabilitation and reintegration.

SPECIFICS

Living units should all be maximum security.

Living units should:

Reinforce individual identity through decentralization.

Reinforce decentralization by using clustered units.

Provide for counseling within the residential module.

The assessment module will consist of one 16-man cluster. The module will be grouped around and supported by the module core.

The core will consist of:

Activity Area

Meeting/dining space

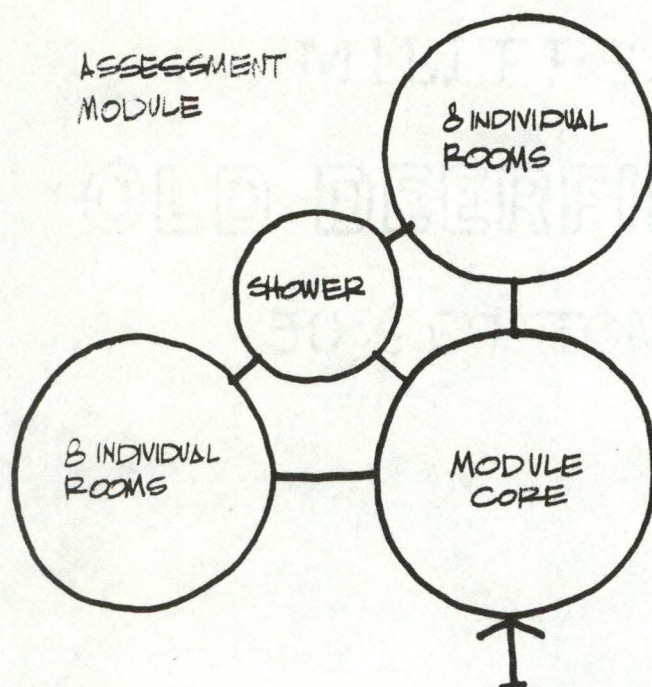
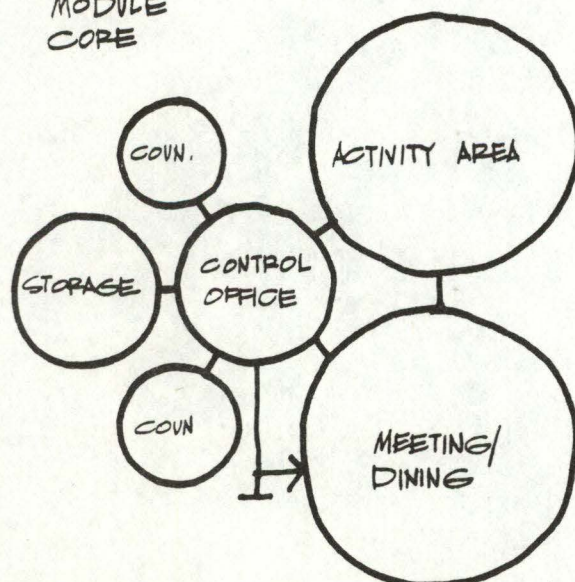
Storage

Two counseling rooms

Control office

The control officer should have visual control over the entire assessment module.

There will be 16 individual rooms. These will be served by 1 common shower space.

ASSESSMENT
MODULEMODULE
CORE

Showers:

This facility will be used only under controlled conditions.

Design for as much privacy as possible without hindering security.

Individual Rooms:

Provide 1 room for each inmate.

Each room should be provided with a flush valve toilet and a vandal-proof sink.

Each room should be provided with at least 1 security window for natural lighting, psychological relief from the room, and a pleasant view of the outside.

Provide each I.S.C. room with a fixed bed.

All materials should be durable yet "non-institutional" and should be bright and cheerful.

SHARED FACILITIES

SECURITY

FUNCTION

Control and coordinate all phases of security:

Contraband control
Weapon storage
Perimeter security
Monitoring of security systems
Vehicle control

SPECIFICS

Control unit should be located outside security perimeter for isolation in case of disturbance

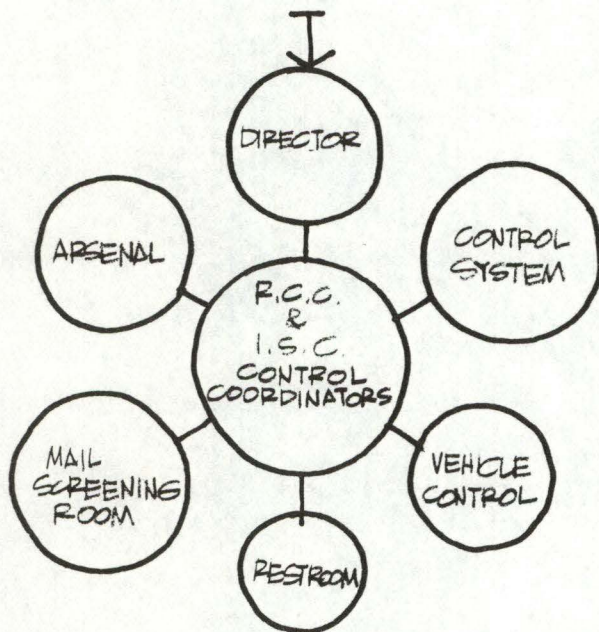
Receive and examine all incoming mail and packages

Provide safekeeping for weapons but yet be readily available in case of disturbance

Should have override system over lighting and other systems

The control unit will house:

Telephone center
Intercom center
Key vault
Control over arsenal
Radio-State Patrol and SCDC



STAFF SUPPORT

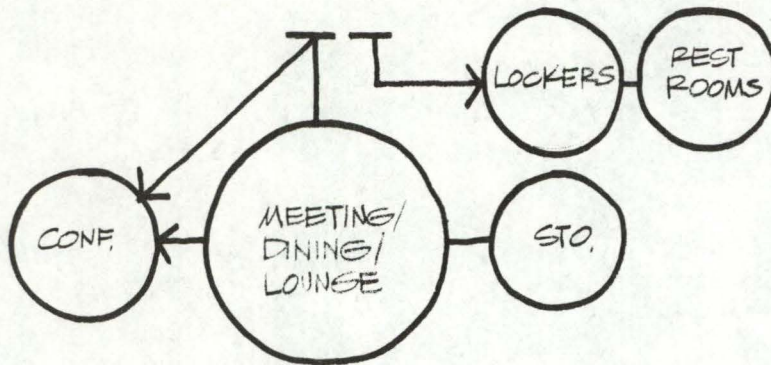
S.F.

FUNCTION

Provide support facilities for convenience of staff

SPECIFICS

Easily accessible by all staff



Officers will report to work in uniform but will need lockers for personal storage

Lounge to be provided with amenities required of lounge, such as coffee machine, etc.

Lounge will double also as meeting and dining space

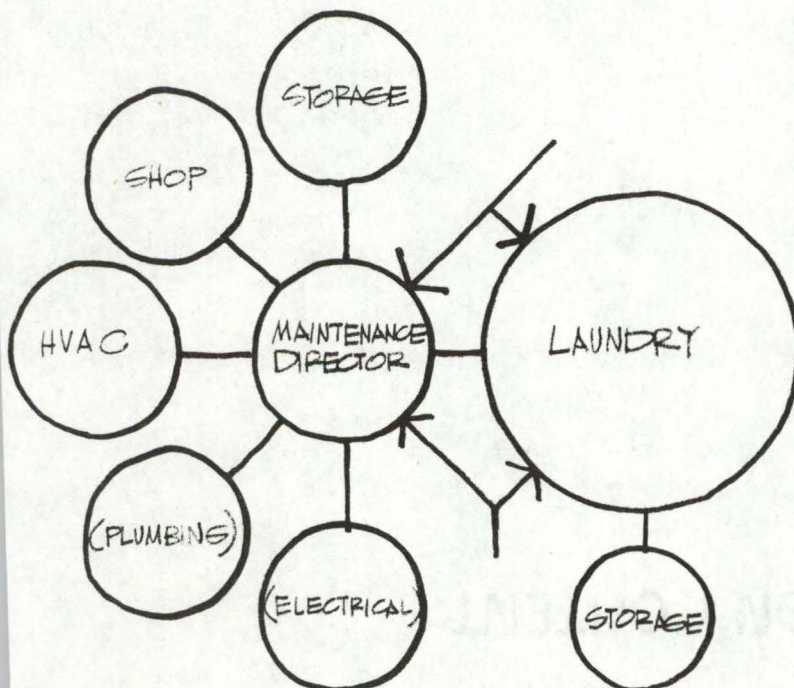
OPERATION SUPPORT

FUNCTION

Cleaning, maintenance, and mechanical support of facilities

SPECIFICS

Other than director, will be staffed by inmates

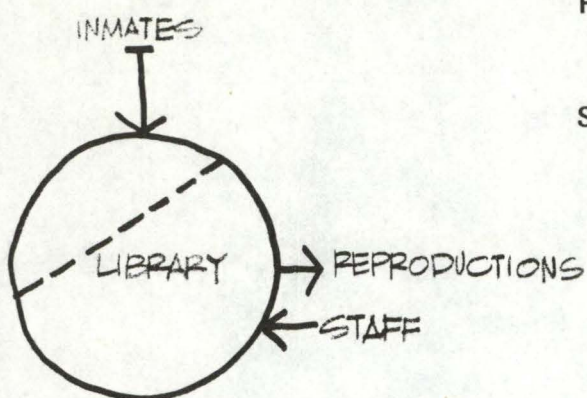


Should be located near other areas that require delivery, such as kitchen, commissary, vocational tech, etc.

Director's office should be directly accessible to mechanical room and laundry

INFORMATION

S.F.



FUNCTION

To serve as a center for all information related to the facility

SPECIFICS

A library should be provided that:

is accessible to all staff
has controlled areas for inmate use
contains 4,000 volumes

MEDICAL SERVICES

FUNCTION

To provide medical testing and care for all inmates

SPECIFICS

Medical care is essential to individual well-being and effectiveness of all rehabilitative programs

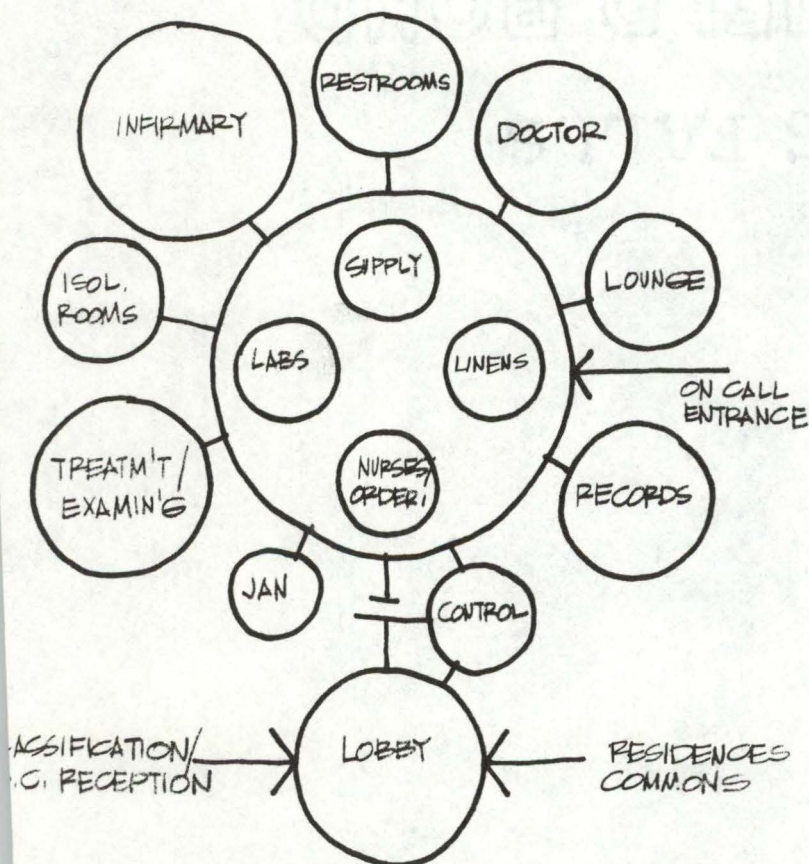
Medical examination is essential part of classification/diagnosis process

Economics will prohibit:

dental services on full-time basis
full treatment services
24-hour physician

Should offer preventive services to include:

examination on admission
periodic checks of inmates and living areas
immunization
advisory services



S.F.

Should offer corrective services to include:

- minor disease treatment
- minor surgery
- referral to community facilities
- for major work

Should be closely related to reception services for entrance examination

Should be easily accessible to doctors on call, and ambulances

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

S.F.

FUNCTION

To provide services essential or desirable to the inmates for their convenience

SPECIFICS

Barber and Commissary:

should provide commercial services to the inmate

should be easily accessible by inmates during the day

will be staffed by inmates

can give character and realism to "town center"

Kitchen:

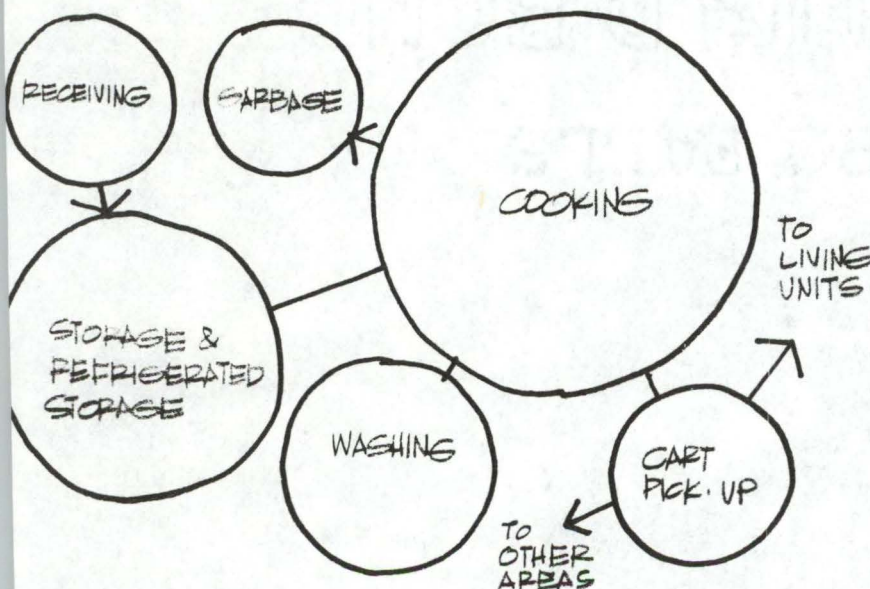
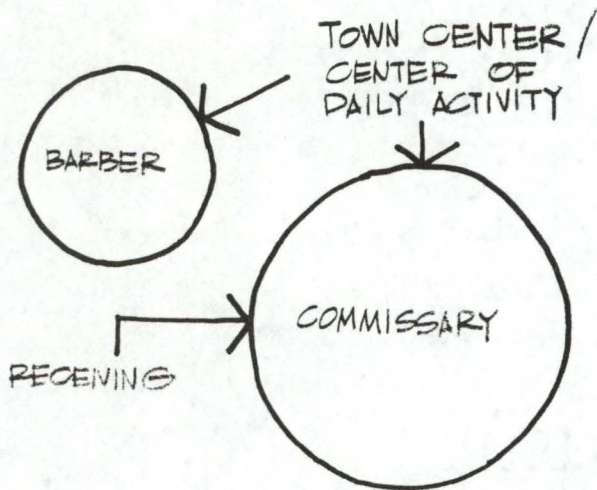
Vehicular access should be provided for service and delivery

Will be staffed by inmates

Will act as central kitchen to dispense prepared food to receiving kitchens

Should be easily accessible to residential modules

Ample storage should be provided adjacent to receiving.



RECREATION

S.F.

FUNCTION

To provide facilities for self-development and self-expression of the inmate

SPECIFICS

Physical Exercise:

physical exercise is needed to maintain good health

provide both indoor and outdoor facilities for varied sports

provide for constructive development during leisure time

provide for storage of equipment

Arts, Crafts, Hobbies:

evaluation of self-expression can be a valuable determinate of rehabilitation

provide space for isolated-oriented arts

provide storage for arts and crafts supplies

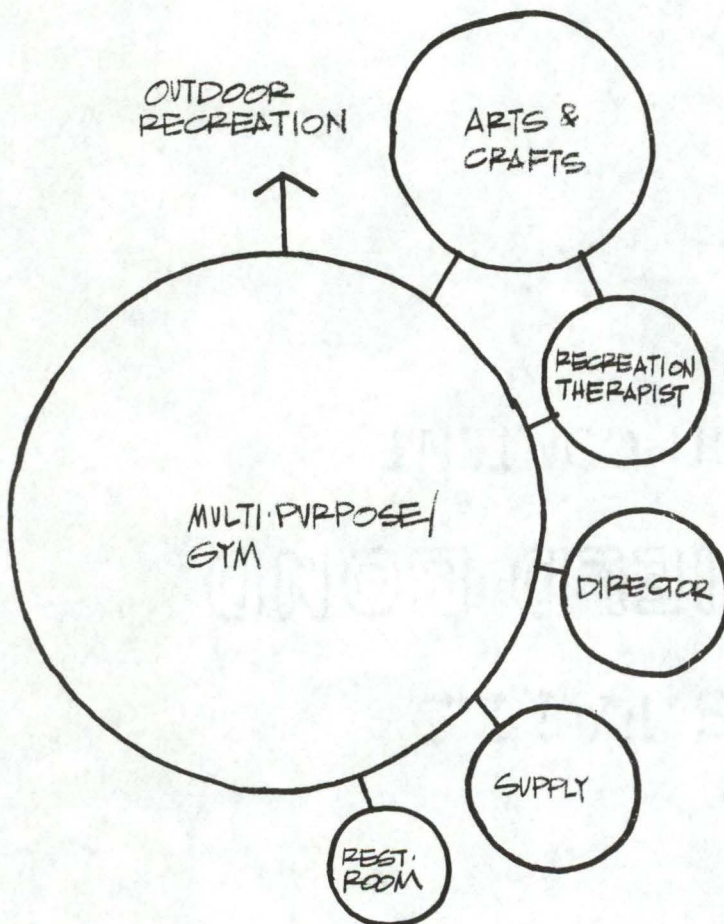
should be easily accessible by community or state volunteers

Multi-Purpose:

multi-purpose space can be used by either of above or any other program

both above activities should be in close proximity of multi-purpose space

should provide for large group activities, such as lectures, concerts, etc.



S.F.

should be centrally located

provide for storage of chairs, equipment, etc.

should serve as expansion area for:

visitors on special occasions
group therapy
recreation
arts and crafts

should be able to accommodate
250 people in assembly

RCC SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATIONS

FACILITY ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR	1	200	200
ASSISTANT	2	100	200
SECRETARY	1	100	100
RECEPTIONIST	1	50	50
LOBBY	1	500	500
REST ROOMS	2	75	150
LOUNGE	1	200	200
CONFERENCE	1	300	300
SUPPLY	1	50	50
REPRODUCTIONS	1	100	100
RECORDS	1	150	150
			2000

RECEPTION SERVICES

COORDINATOR	1	80	80
PEDESTRIAN SALLY PORT	1	50	50
LOUNGE/WAITING	1	200	200
DRESSING/SHOWER	1	100	100
PROPERTY STORAGE	1	400	400
REST ROOM	1	50	50
PROCESSING	1	100	100
			980

VISITING

VISITING SUPERVISOR	2	50	100
GROUP VISITING AREA	2	400	800
INTERVIEW-VISITING	8	50	400
INDOOR CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA	1	150	150
REST ROOMS	3	50	150
VENDING AREA	1	20	20
			1620

CONJUGAL VISITING

BATHS	4	40	160
ROOMS	4	130	520
			680

PROGRAM COORDINATION

DIRECTOR, TREATMENT	1	150	150
SECRETARY	1	100	100
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	1	100	100
PSYCHOLOGIST	1	100	100
COUNSELOR	1	100	100
CLERK-TYPIST	2	50	100
CONFERENCE	2	300	600
PROGRAM COORDINATOR	1	100	100
CLERK-TYPIST	1	50	50
CONFERENCE	1	300	300
			1700

ACADEMIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS

DIRECTOR	1	150	150
TEACHERS	6	100	600
RESOURCES	1	300	300
STUDY-LABORATORY	3	400	1200
REST ROOM	1	50	50
SUPPLY	1	50	50
			2350

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

DIRECTOR	1	150	150
TEACHERS	6	100	600
RESOURCES	1	300	300
STUDY-LABORATORY	3	400	1200
REST ROOM	1	50	50
SUPPLY	1	50	50
			2350

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS & NON-ASSIGNED PROGRAMS

DIRECTOR	1	150	150
TEACHERS	2	100	200
RESOURCES	1	300	300
WORK STATION	2	400	800
REST ROOM	1	50	50
SUPPLY	1	50	50
CHAPLAIN	1	100	100
CHAPEL	1	400	400
			2050

RESIDENTIAL MODULES

RESIDENTIAL SUPERVISOR	8	100	800
RESIDENTIAL COUNSELOR	8	100	800
ACTIVITY AREA	8	1200	9600
MEETING-DINING	8	1000	8000
REST ROOM	8	100	800
KITCHEN	8	100	800
LAUNDROMAT	8	100	800
JANITOR	8	35	280
SUPPLY	8	35	280
BEDROOMS	256	80	20480
SHOWERS-TOILETS	32	200	640
DAYROOMS	16	350	5600
			48880

RCC TOTAL

62610

ISC SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATIONS

ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR	1	200	200
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	2	150	300
SECRETARY	1	50	50
RECEPTIONIST	1	50	50
ASSESSMENT COORDINATOR	2	100	200
SECRETARY	1	50	50
PROGRAM COORDINATOR	1	100	100
COMPUTER SPECIALIST	1	100	100
CJS PLANNER & RESEARCHER	1	100	100
SECRETARY	1	50	50
LOBBY	1	200	200
REST ROOMS	2	75	150
LOUNGE	1	200	200
SUPPLY	1	50	50
REPRODUCTIONS	1	100	100
RECORDS	1	100	100
CONFERENCE	2	250	500
			<u>2500</u>

RECEPTION SERVICES

COORDINATORS	2	80	160
PEDESTRIAN SALLY PORT	1	50	50
WAITING	1	200	200
DRESSING-SHOWER	1	100	100
PROPERTY STORAGE	1	200	200
REST ROOM	2	50	100
EXAMINATION	2	100	200
INTERVIEW/HOLDING	4	75	300
IDENTIFICATION	2	100	200
PROCESSING	1	150	150
			<u>1660</u>

VISITING

GROUP VISITING AREA	1	200	200
INTERVIEW VISITING	3	50	150
REST ROOMS	2	50	100
VISITING SUPERVISOR	1	50	50
			<u>500</u>

PROGRAM

DIRECTOR	1	150	150
SECRETARY	1	50	50
INTERVIEWER	3	100	300
COMMUNITY RESOURCE COORD.	1	100	100
COUNSELOR	2	100	200
SECRETARY	1	50	50
WORK SPACE	3	200	600
PSYCHOLOGIST	1	100	100
PSYCHIATRIST	1	100	100
ASSESSMENT COORDINATOR	1	100	100
			<u>1750</u>

PROGRAM SUPPORT

LOUNGE	1	200	200
CONFERENCE	1	250	250
INTERVIEW	4	100	400
SUPPLY STORAGE	1	50	50
REST ROOM	1	50	50
			<u>950</u>

ASSESSMENT MODULE

RESIDENTIAL SUPERVISOR	1	100	100
RESIDENTIAL COUNSELOR	1	100	100
DAYROOM	1	200	200
MEETING-DINING	1	350	350
REST ROOM	1	100	100
COUNSELING ROOMS	2	100	200
BEDROOMS-LAV-TOILET	16	80	480
SHOWERS	1	50	50
			<u>1580</u>

ISC TOTAL

11965

SF SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATIONS

SECURITY

DIRECTOR	1	150	150
CONTROL COORDINATOR	2	100	200
CONTROL ROOM	2	100	200
ARSENAL	1	100	100
MAIL SCREENING ROOM	1	100	100
TOILET	1	50	50
			<u>800</u>

STAFF SUPPORT

MEETING/LOUNGE/DINING	1	400	400
CONFERENCE	2	200	400
PROPERTY STORAGE	1	50	50
REST ROOM	2	50	100
LOCKERS	1	100	100
			<u>1050</u>

OPERATION SUPPORT

DIRECTOR OF MAINTENANCE	1	100	100
SHOP	1	400	400
LAUNDRY	1	200	200
HVAC	2	400	800
STORAGE	1	300	300
			<u>1800</u>

INFORMATION

LIBRARY	1	400	400
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MEDICAL SERVICES

DOCTOR	1	150	150
NURSE, R.N.	2	100	200
ORDERLY	2	50	100
EXAMINER, I.S.	1	100	100
LOBBY	1	200	200
LOUNGE	1	100	100
RECORDS	1	100	100
EXAMINATION/TREATMENT	3	150	450
ISOLATION	3	80	240
INFIRMARY ROOMS	10	75	750
REST ROOM/BATH	2	50	100
JANITOR	1	50	50
SUPPLY	2	50	100
REST ROOM	2	50	100
			<u>2740</u>

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

COMMISSARY	1	300	300
BARBER	1	100	100
KITCHEN	1	3500	3500
			<u>3900</u>

RECREATION

DIRECTOR	1	150	150
RECREATION THERAPIST	2	100	200
MULTI-PURPOSE	1	3000	3000
ARTS & CRAFTS	2	300	600
REST ROOM	2	50	100
SUPPLY	2	100	200
			<u>4250</u>

S. F. TOTAL

14940

RECAP

REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL CENTER	62,610
INTAKE SERVICE CENTER	11,965
SHARED FACILITIES	14,940
NET TOTAL	<u>89,515</u>
CIRCULATION, MECHANICAL, ETC. @ 33%	29,539
GRAND TOTAL	<u>119,054</u>

PROPOSAL

THE OVERRIDING CONCEPT OF THE REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL CENTER SHOULD BE THAT OF REHABILITATION AND RE-INTEGRATION OF THE INMATE INTO SOCIETY STRENGTHENED BY AN OVERALL ATMOSPHERE OF RELAXED COOPERATION AND MUTUAL TRUST IN A PLANNED COMMUNITY SETTING THAT ESTABLISHES EXPECTATIONS OF NORMAL AND CIVIL BEHAVIOR. 11

DESCRIPTION

GENERAL

Recently, the six counties in the Upper Savannah Region have relinquished the responsibility of the county prison inmates to the South Carolina Department of Corrections. This calls for an immediate formation of a Regional Correctional Center. In order to facilitate the eventual removal of the Greenwood County Prison facility and the erection of the proposed Regional Correctional and Intake Service Center, the RCC/ISC has been designed around the existing county prison. The State could thus immediately occupy the site, using the county prison facilities. Construction could then begin on the new facility and be accomplished in either one or two phases.

One Phase — This would be the construction of the entire RCC/ISC complex. When completed, the county prison facilities would be removed.

Two Phases — This would include the immediate construction of the RCC. When the RCC is completed, the RCC would move into the new buildings and the ISC would take over occupancy of the county prison facilities. Construction could then commence on the ISC with the eventual transfer to the new facility.

Since the site was relatively nondescript with no dominating features, and this facility was to serve as a prototype for the design of others in the state, the overall layout was based primarily on organization and interrelationships.

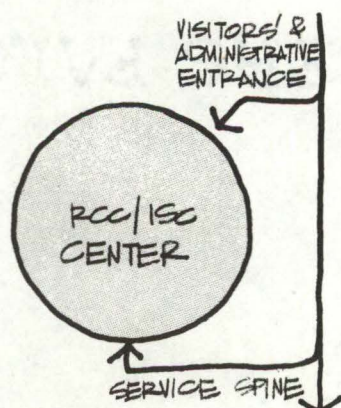
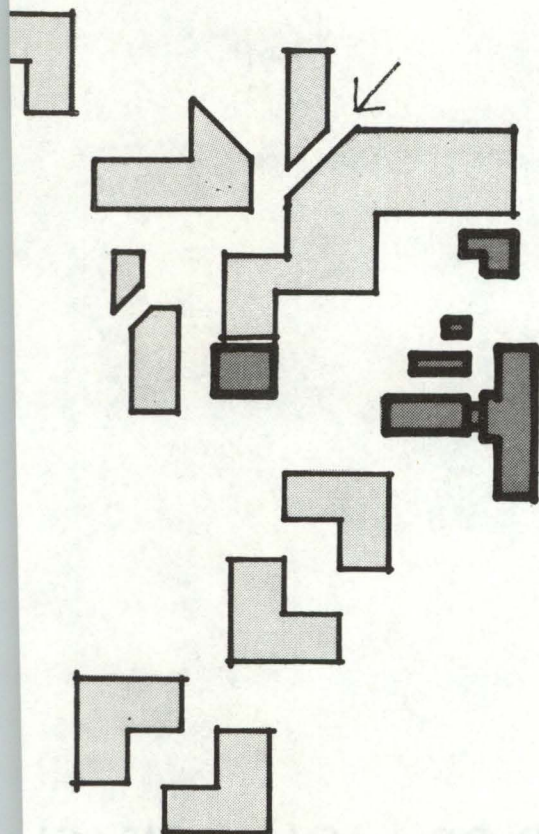
ENTRANCES

There are two vehicular entrances to the center. The public vehicular entrance is on the northeast side of the center. It will be the first entrance one comes upon when the airport expansion has taken place and the access from town on Airport Road is reversed — becoming a southwesterly access. On this public entrance side will be a parking lot for visitors and administration.

The second entrance is the service entrance. This will be a controlled road to provide service access to:

ISC Receiving

Medical Service



Vocational Education

Kitchen

Commissary

Operational Support

The functions which require the receiving of bulk goods such as vocational education, kitchen, commissary, and operational support have been grouped around a common service dock. This dock occurs at a basement level with access gradually sloping down to it. Operational support and storage also occur at this basement level.

Off this same service spine at ground level occurs the ISC Reception Services and the Medical Services doctor and ambulance entrance.

By the location and positioning of the vehicular service entrance, it becomes as unobtrusive an element as possible.

RCC & ISC

Adjacent to visitor and administration parking is an entrance plaza that leads one into the reception foyer of the center. On either side are the administrative wings of the center. The ISC and the RCC have separate lobbies, yet are linked by the reception foyer. From these lobbies the visitor can go directly to either the visiting areas or administrative offices.

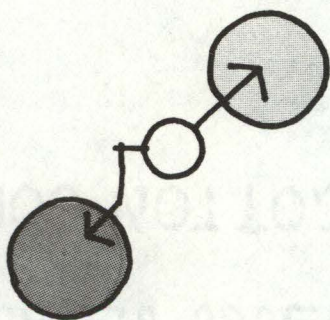
SPINE

The reception foyer then leads into a diagonal spine which penetrates the entire facility. This spine will provide community workers access to all areas of the facility and inmates limited access to the administrative and visiting areas. This spine, however, needs control. A physical control, although it would provide the necessary supervision, seemed to be insufficient. A sense of control had to be established at the control point. Thus developed the broken spine. The spine bends to provide a definite awareness of the control point and to define the areas on either side as separate, yet related, areas.

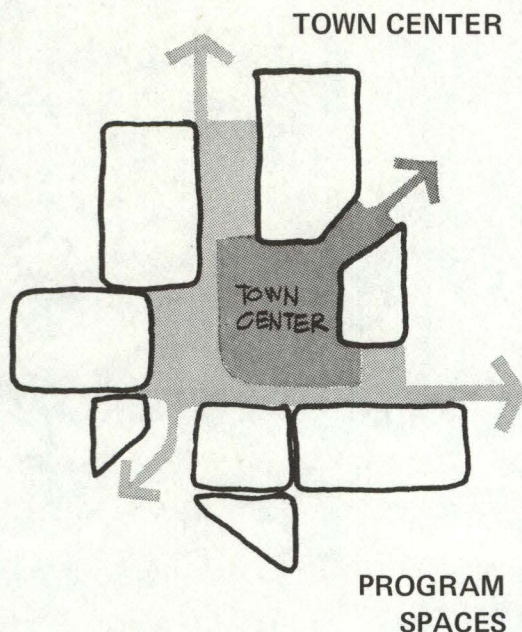
This spine will lead into the town center.

CONCEPT

The underlying concept behind the development of the inmate activity and residential areas was to provide as close as possible a symbolic patterning after normal living conditions in the



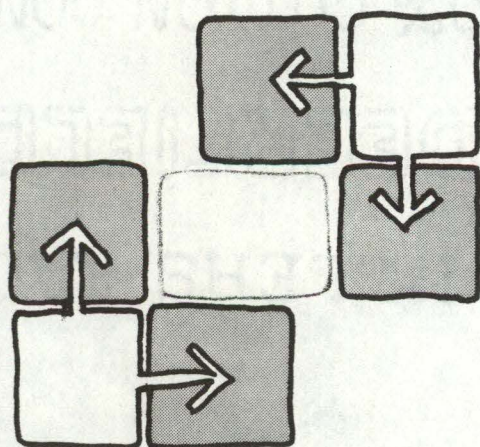
outside world. Inherent in this was the reduction of scale from an institution to a community; at the same time giving the residents a variety of groupings to which he can relate.



All of the daily inmate activities will take place around a "town center." This will be the focal point of the largest inmate grouping. It will try to duplicate a real world sense of a town center with not only the program areas connecting to it, but the commissary, barber, and library as well. In the town center area there will be provided a recessed gathering forum to serve as an informal sitting area for meetings, leisure discussions, etc. Adjacent to this area will be a covered, yet open, lounge area. This will serve as a seating area immediately adjacent to the commissary. This space will also serve as a receiving primer area to the town center from the administrative area. Connecting all of the buildings around the town center, as well as the town center to the residential modules, will be a covered colonnade.

In order to provide maximum usage and flexibility to accommodate changes or variety in established programs, the program spaces will be of an "open-plan" design. This convertibility of space will help keep its functioning from becoming obsolete. This open-plan can also provide visual control over large areas. Fixed elements, such as rest rooms, mechanical systems, and lighting systems can restrict the ability to convert a space; therefore, they must be coordinated so as to expand the potential for introducing physical alterations as such changes become desirable.

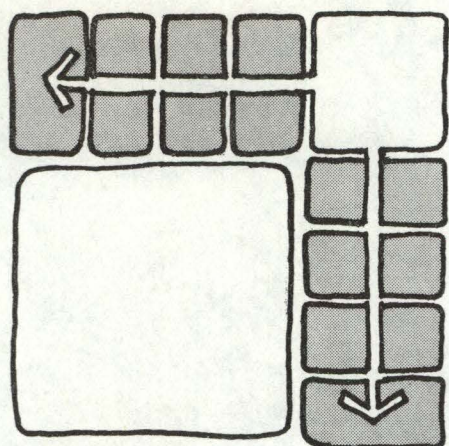
NEIGHBORHOOD



From the large scale "town center," the inmate leaves the town and returns to his "neighborhood." This is a grouping of two residential modules around a shared courtyard. The courtyard will be an informal gathering area for the neighborhood, and will have a basketball goal for casual recreation.

The residential module consists of two living clusters connected to and supported by the module core. The L-shape of the residential module is an efficient expression of the support that the core provides the two living clusters. On the inside corner of the L is a supervisor, a positioning that gives control over both entrances, as well as all three spaces.

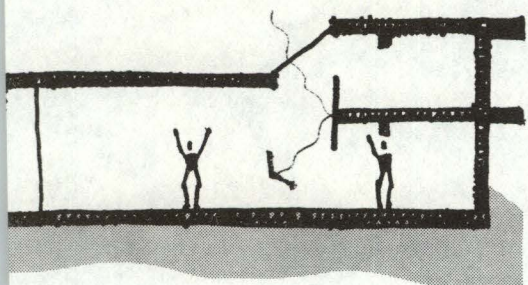
LIVING CLUSTER



In the living cluster, the efficiency of the L-shaped plan is again taken advantage of. The toilet and shower facilities take the corner position to serve four rooms on each wing. This occurs on two floors, and the L-shaped arrangement of rooms surround the dayroom on the first floor.

The three-dimensional expression also reflects the different functioning aspects of the cluster. Surrounding the dayroom are the outward-facing rooms. These are two-story structures of brick. The brick echoes the firmness of the modules' outward facing walls, yet relays a feeling of warmth. The brick also has a residential character to which the inmates can relate. The toilet and shower facilities at the corner become an un-fenestrated brick mass to give a strength to the corner, while the rooms take advantage of brick brise soleil for sun protection since the rooms have different orientations.

DAYROOM

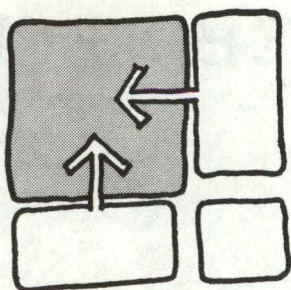


The Dayroom is a space one-and-a-half stories high, surrounded by the two stories of rooms. The two roofs are separated by a canted skylight to accomplish transition, as well as to provide some natural lighting around the periphery of the dayroom. The roof structure of the dayroom is of wood beams and decking. This will give the space a warmth and residential character. The visual separation of the dayroom from the first floor of rooms will be defined by flooring materials, the balcony of the rooms above, lighting, and arrangement of furniture.

ROOMS

All of the rooms will be one-man capacity with a desk, a bed, a closet, and a chair provided. The windows will all be security windows with a pleasing view. It has been demonstrated that by replacing the classical prison window and security screen with fixed, nonbreakable glazing, and introducing an air-conditioned mechanical system, costs can be reduced by 10 percent.⁴⁷

MODULE CORE



The module core again uses the L-shape system. At the corner of the two-story L will be the supervisor. This is a key position with visual control over the entrances and the three major spaces. Support functions will be on the lower floor of the wings with leisure activities, such as pingpong, cards, etc., on the second floor of the wings. The roof structure will be the same system as the one in the living cluster.

GRAPHICS

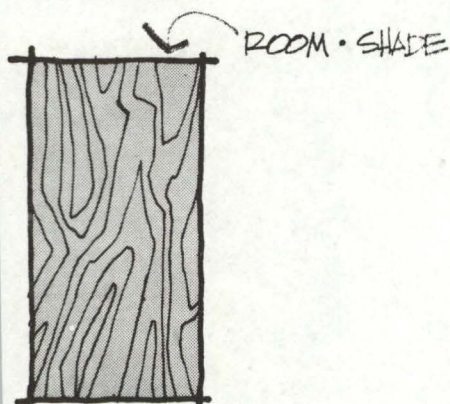
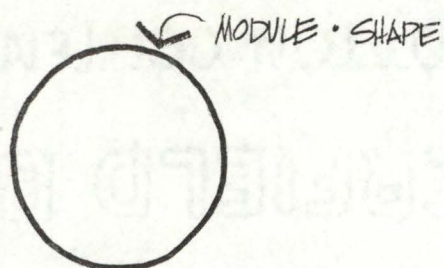
A graphic system of residence designation has been developed conducive with rehabilitation programs. The wood of the day-room will be carried to a fascia across the front of the dayroom. On each will be a graphic designation of each living cluster. The system is as follows:

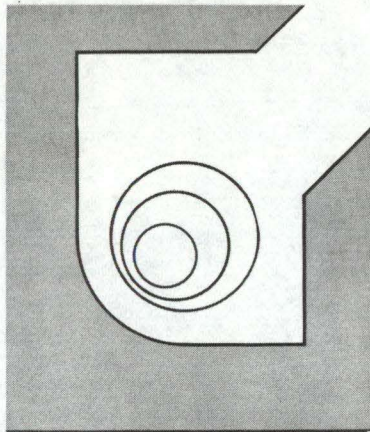
Module-Shape (circle, square, triangle, etc.)

Cluster-Color (red, blue, green)

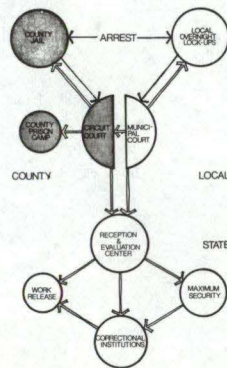
Room—Shade (dark to light)

This will provide a graduate breakdown to the individual level within a framework for organization. This will help the inmate get away from the bad connotations of numbers.

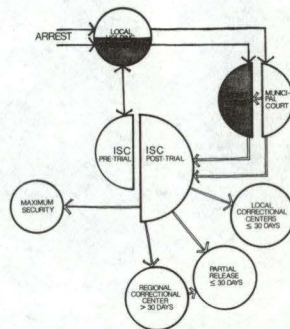




A COMBINED REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL CENTER INTAKE SERVICE CENTER UPPER SAVANNAH REGION



EXISTING
CJS SYSTEM

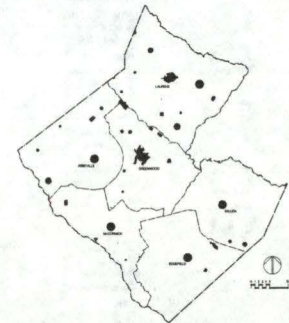


PROPOSED
CJS SYSTEM

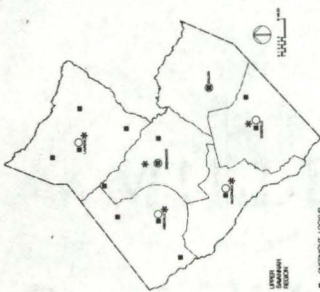
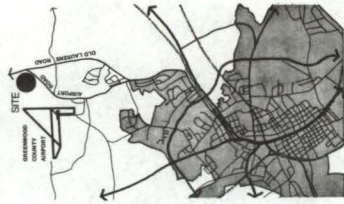
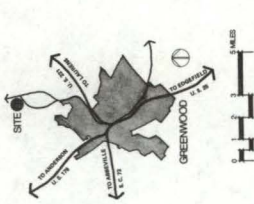
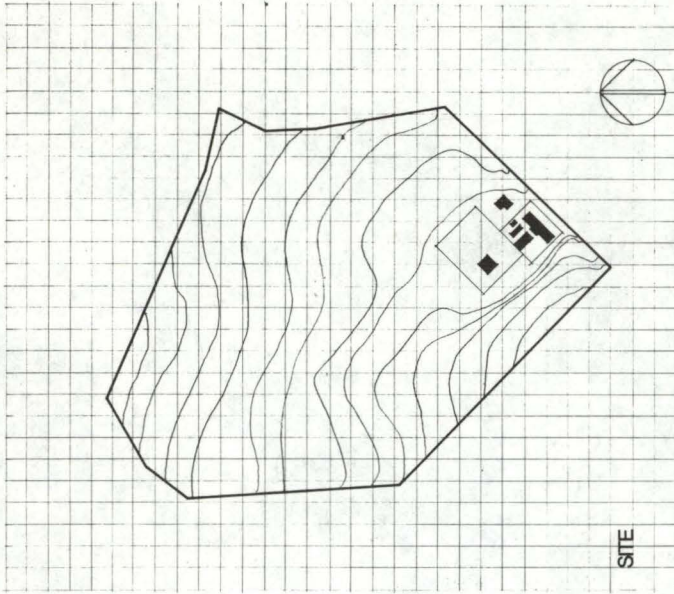


1. APALACHIA
2. UPPER SAVANNAH
3. CENTRAL PIEDMONT
4. CENTRAL MIDLANDS
5. LOWER SAVANNAH
6. SANTA FE WATERFOWL
7. PEE DEE
8. WACCAMAW
9. TRI COUNTY
10. LOWCOUNTRY

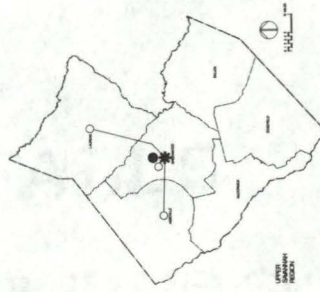
STATE REGIONS



UPPER SAVANNAH REGION



EXISTING FACILITIES

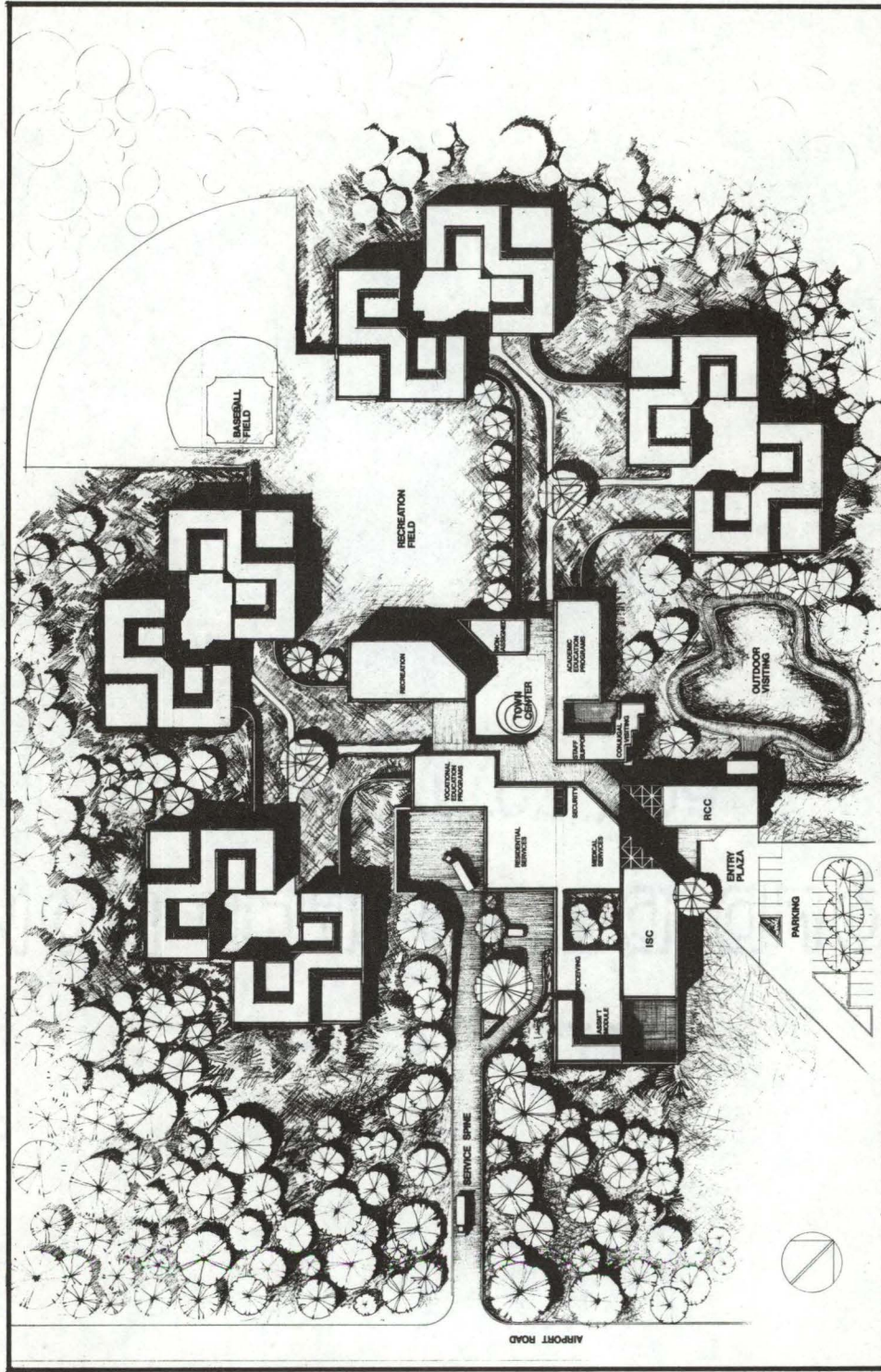


PROPOSED FACILITY NETWORK

FACILITIES

SITE

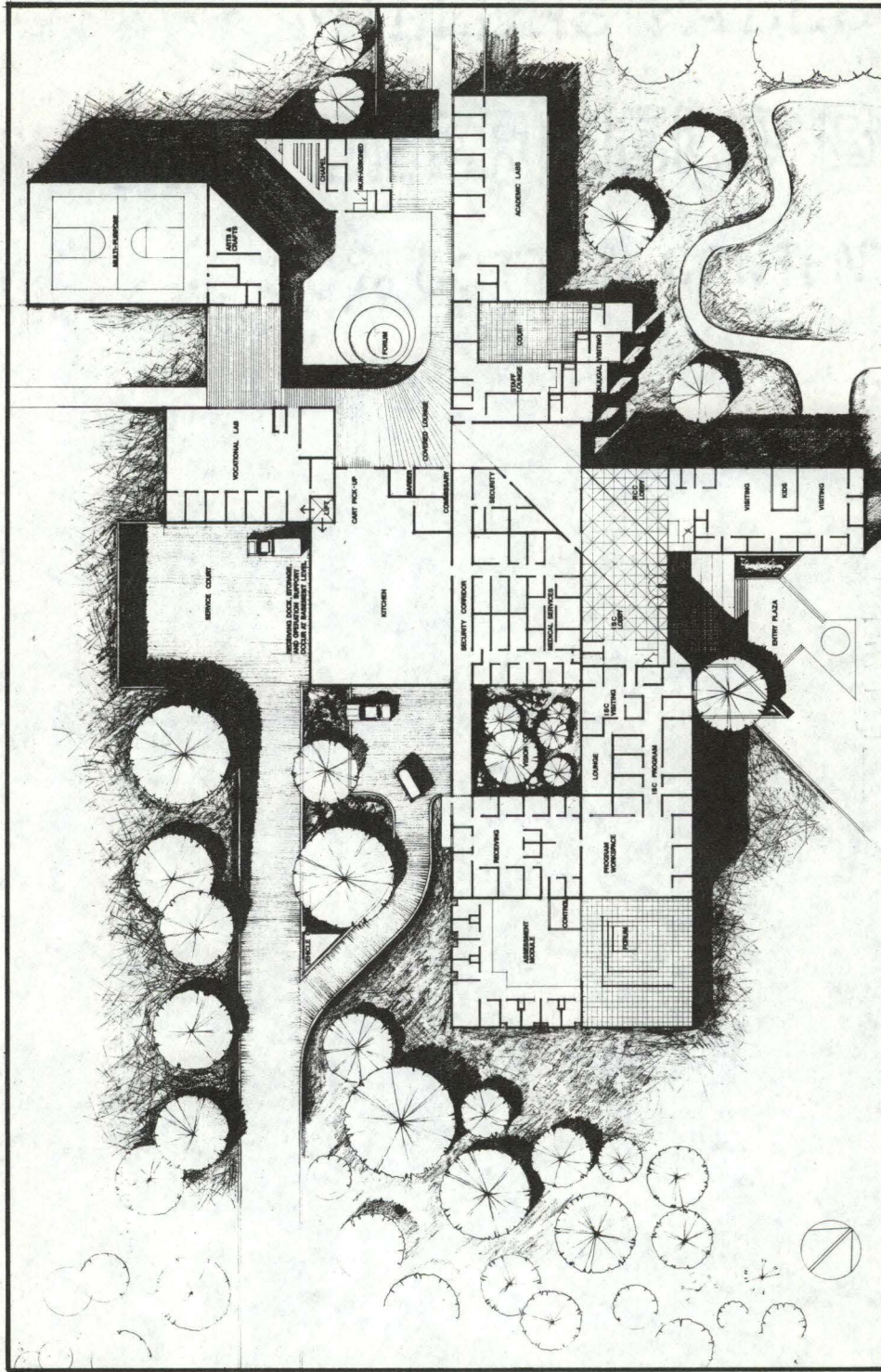
A REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL & INTAKE SERVICE CENTER
UPPER SAVANNAH REGION
SOUTH CAROLINA



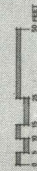
PROPOSED MASTER PLAN



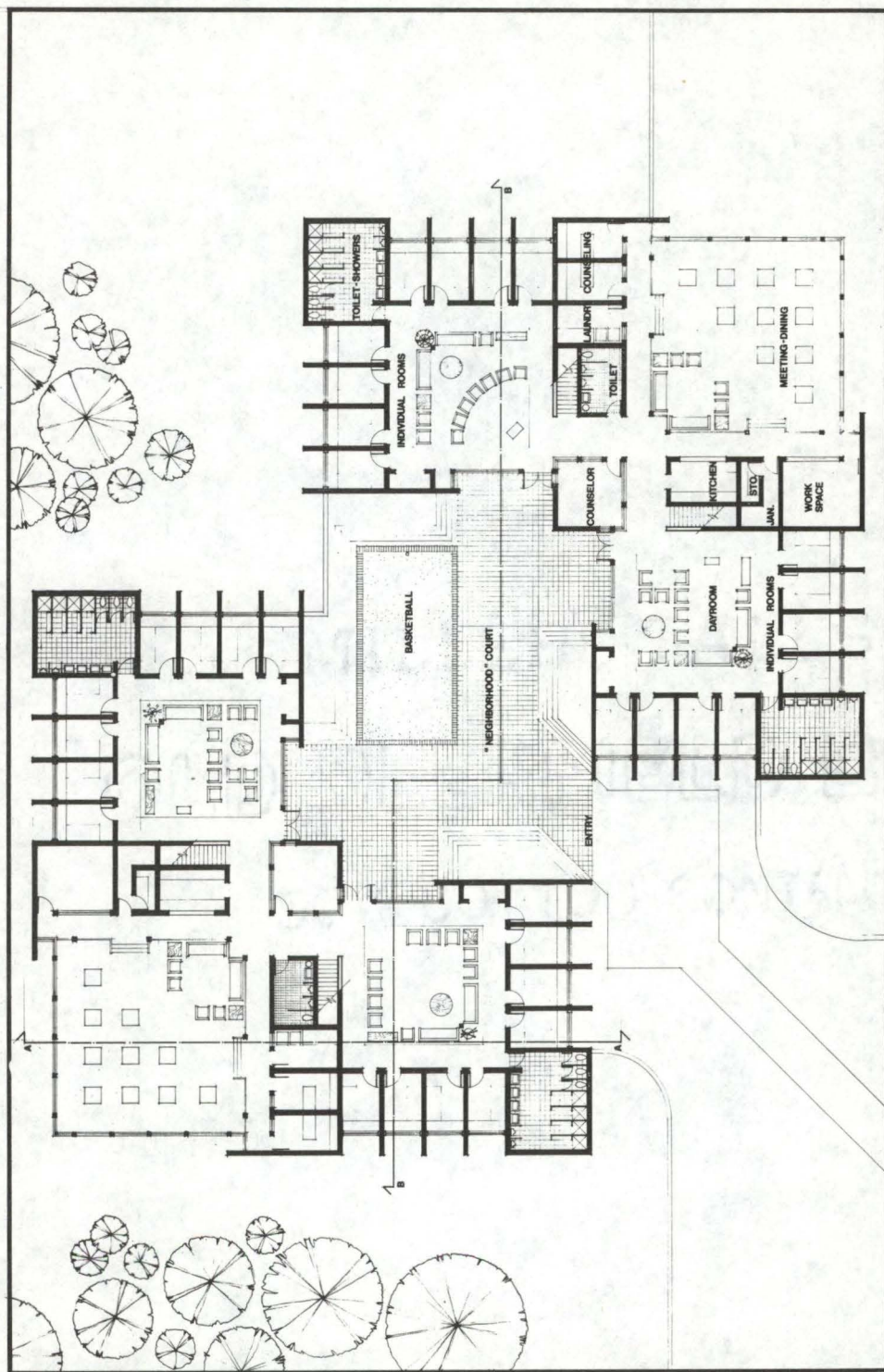
A REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL & INTAKE SERVICE CENTER
UPPER SAVANNAH REGION
SOUTH CAROLINA



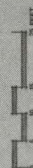
FLOOR PLAN : TOWN CENTER & ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK



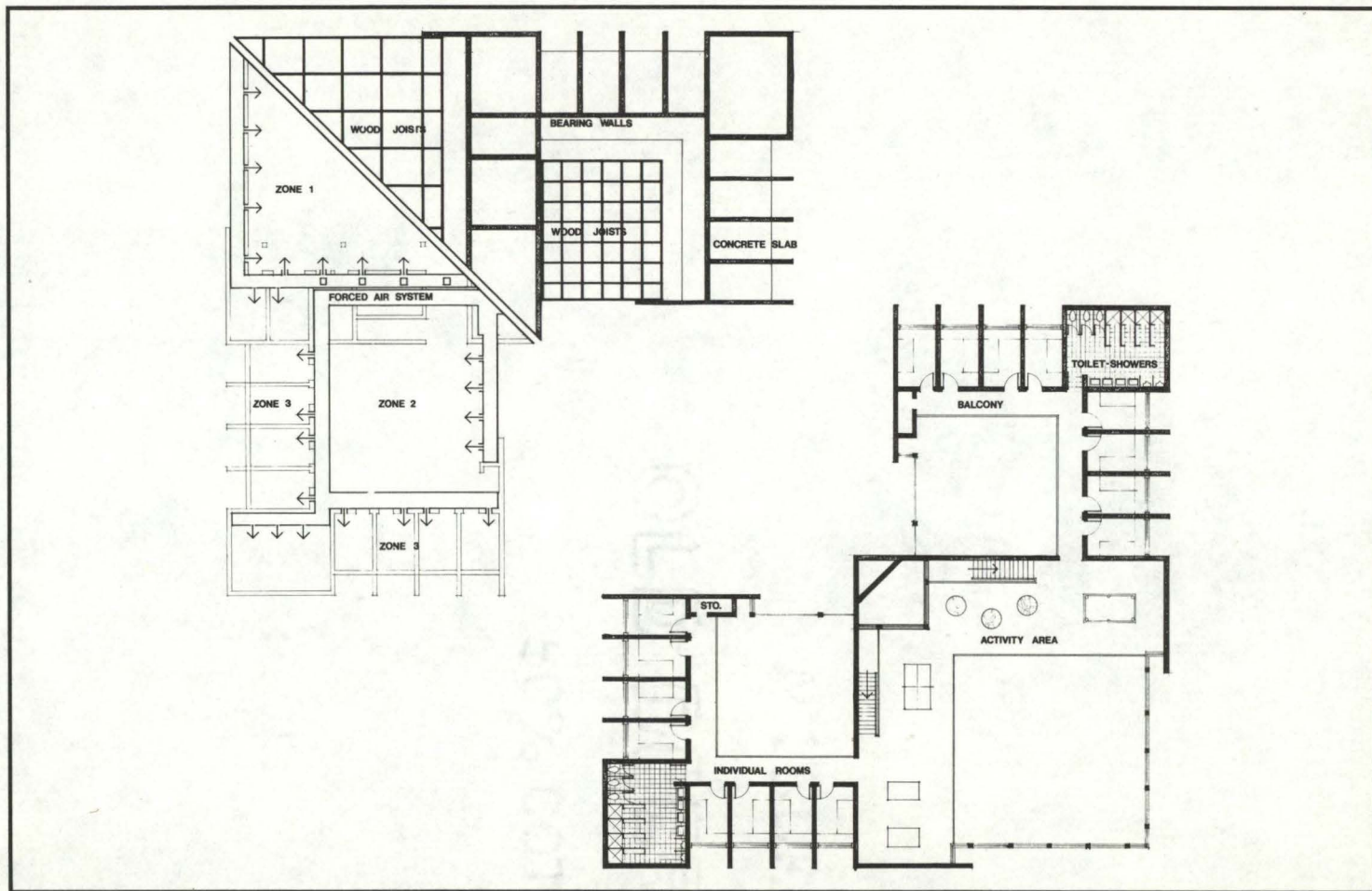
A REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL & INTAKE SERVICE CENTER
UPPER SAVANNAH REGION
SOUTH CAROLINA



LOWER FLOOR PLAN: "NEIGHBORHOOD"



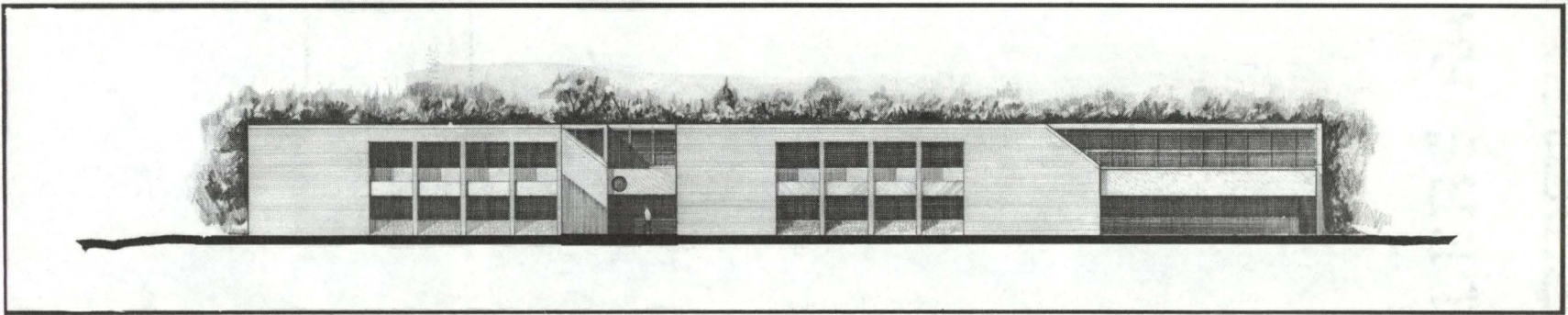
A REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL & INTAKE SERVICE CENTER
UPPER SAVANNAH REGION
SOUTH CAROLINA



MECHANICAL/STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

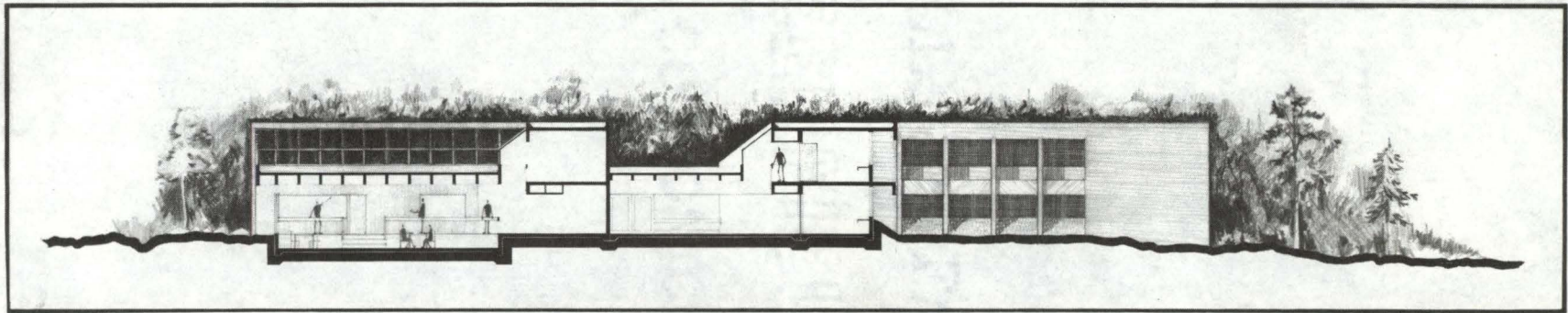
UPPER FLOOR PLAN

A REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL & INTAKE SERVICE CENTER
UPPER SAVANNAH REGION SOUTH CAROLINA



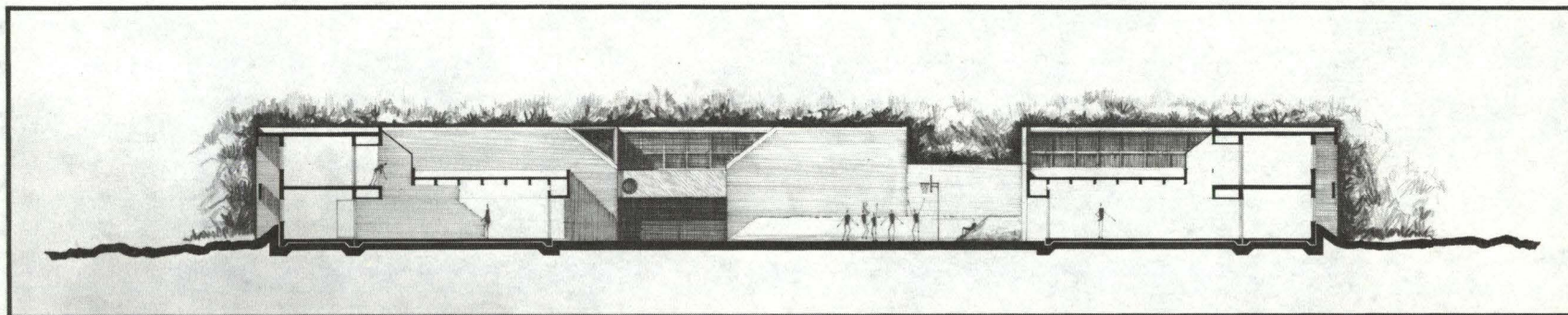
TYPICAL ELEVATION

A REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL & INTAKE SERVICE CENTER
UPPER SAVANNAH REGION SOUTH CAROLINA



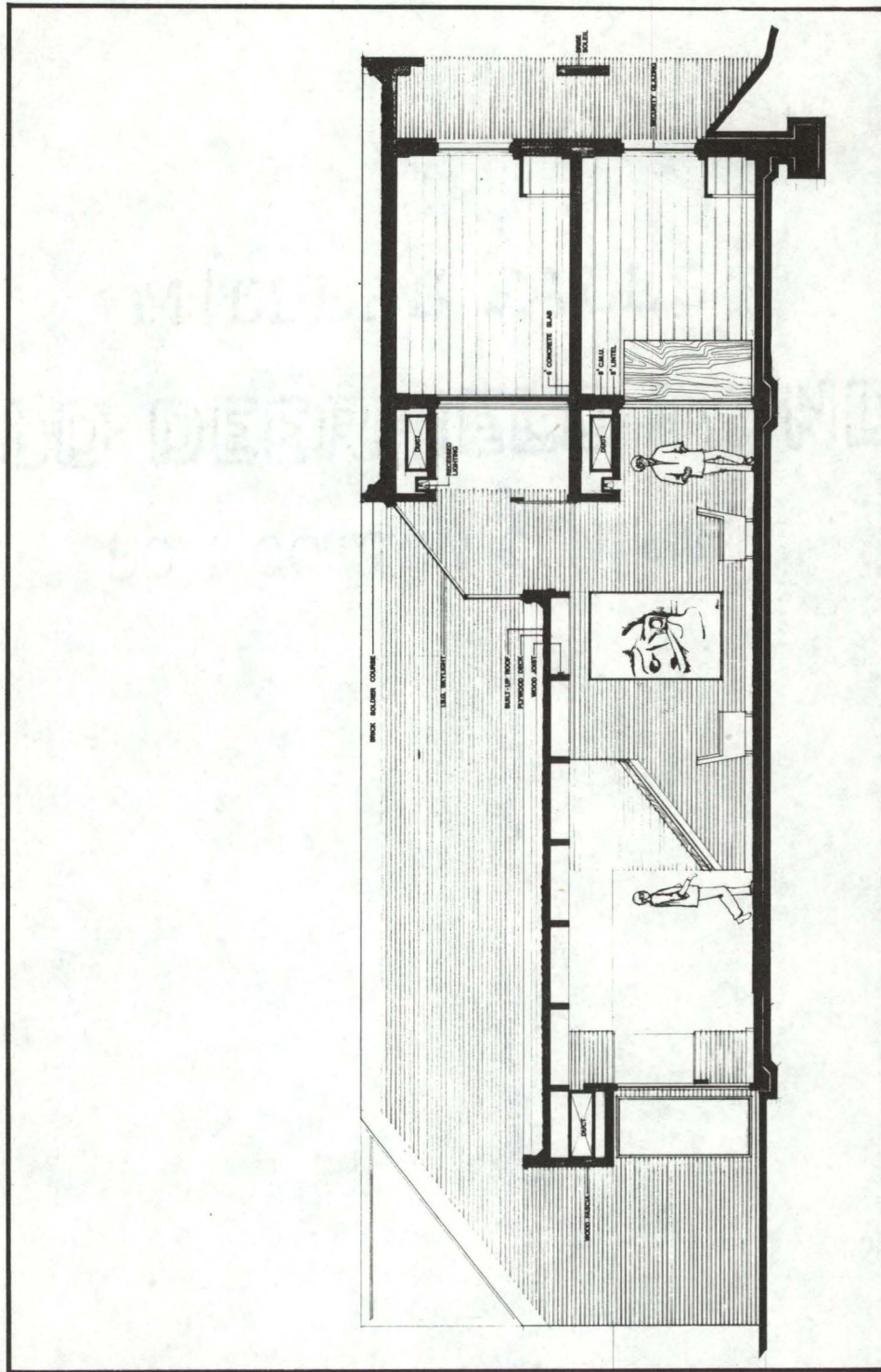
SECTION A-A

A REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL & INTAKE SERVICE CENTER
UPPER SAVANNAH REGION SOUTH CAROLINA



SECTION B-B

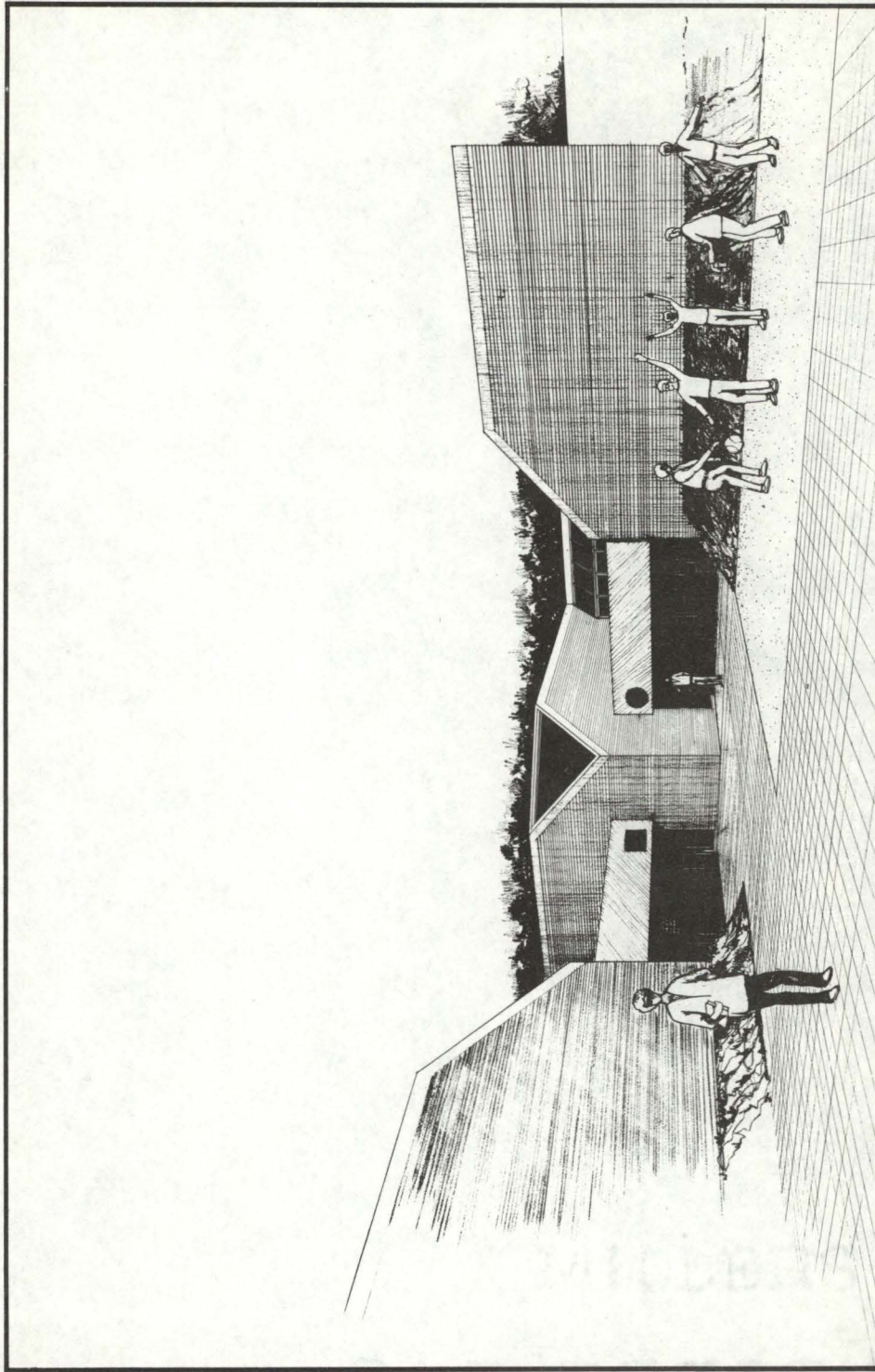
A REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL & INTAKE SERVICE CENTER
UPPER SAVANNAH REGION SOUTH CAROLINA



TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL MODULE SECTION



A REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL & INTAKE SERVICE CENTER
UPPER SWANNAH REGION
SOUTH CAROLINA



VIEW OF "NEIGHBORHOOD" COURT

A REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL & INTAKE SERVICE CENTER
UPPER SAVANNAH REGION SOUTH CAROLINA

FOOTNOTES

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- 1 Norman Johnston, The Human Cage: A Brief History of Prison Architecture (New York, 1973), p. 5.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Ibid., p. 6.
- 5 Ibid., p. 10.
- 6 Ibid., p. 11.
- 7 Ibid., p. 13.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Ibid., p. 15.
- 10 Robert M. Carter, Daniel Glaser, and Leslie T. Wilkins, eds. Correctional Institutions (New York, 1972), p. 111.
- 11 U. S. Bureau of Prisons, Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction (New York, 1949), p. 23.
- 12 Ibid., p. 69.
- 13 Johnston. op. cit. pp. 22–23.
- 14 Ibid. p. 29.
- 15 Ibid. p. 31.
- 16 Ibid. pp. 43–44.
- 17 U. S. Bureau of Prisons, op. cit., p. 99.
- 18 South Carolina Adult Corrections Study: Implementation, National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture (Urbana, 1973), pp. 27–28.
- 19 Fred D. Moyer, et. al., Eds. Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults (Urbana, 1971), D6.1d.
- 20 Ibid.

- 21 Ibid.
- 22 Ibid., D6.2d.
- 23 "Psychological Dimensions of Architectural Space,"
Progressive Architecture (April, 1965), p. 159.
- 24 Carter, Glaser, and Wilkins. op.cit. p. 120.
25. Ibid. p. 126.
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid.
- 28 Moyer. op. cit. B2.1.
- 29 National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards
and Goals. Corrections. Washington, 1973, p. 226.
- 30 Ibid. p. 227.
- 31 Carter, Glaser, and Wilkins. op. cit. p. 127.
- 32 "Psychological Dimensions of Architectural Space," op. cit.
p. 159.
- 33 Alan Lipman, "Territoriality: A Useful Architectural Concept?"
Royal Institute of British Architects Journal (February, 1970),
pp. 68-70.
- 34 Carter, Glaser, and Wilkins. op. cit. p. 120.
- 35 Bruce L. Hutchings, National Student Competition on Correc-
tional Architecture (Urbana, 1973), p. 61.
- 36 Moyer. op. cit. C9.2f.
- 37 Ibid. C9.3f.
- 38 Ibid. C9.3f - C9.4f.
- 39 South Carolina Adult Corrections Study, National Clearinghouse
for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture (Urbana,
1973), pp. 160-161.
- 40 Hutchings, op. cit. p. 45.

- 41 Ibid.
- 42 Ibid. pp. 45—46.
- 43 Moyer, op. cit. E8.3
- 44 South Carolina Adult Corrections Study: Implementation,
 op. cit. p. 36.
- 45 Ibid.
- 46 Ibid.
- 47 "Designing a Correctional Facility," Federal Probation
 (December, 1973), p. 31.

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